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TABLES.

M H 99—*b*

DESCRIPTION.

Tables IIA, IIB and III.

CHAPTER I OF 'A' VOLUME.

Position and area.

The Hyderabad District is situated on the left bank of the River Indus between 24° 12′ and 26° 18′ north latitude and 68° 20′ and 69° 25′ east longitude and covers an area of 4,417 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Nawabshah District, on the east by the Nawabshah and the Thar and Parkar Districts, on the south by the Rann of Cutch, and on the west by the River Indus and the Karachi District. The Indus between the two districts follows a very constant course, and there is practically no alluvion or diluvion as there is in Upper Sind.

Physical features.

The district is very uniform in character, being a vast alluvial plain, and is not diversified by hills or rivers. The southern talukas, Guni, Tando Bago and Badin, are close to the delta of the Indus, and being low lying are irrigated by flow and produce mostly rice crops. They form part of the Lar, one of the geographical divisions into which Sind is popularly divided. The country here is intersected with natural water-courses (dhoros) and depressions (dhands) which in some cases retain water throughout the year and yield a large growth of babul trees on their edges. The babul also flourishes on the boundaries of the fields and on the road sides. Near the river it forms extensive forests. Much of this part of the district, however, is still beyond the reach of canals and is overgrown with khabar (Salvadora persica). The roads are on the whole good, being dressed with kalar, though they become very sticky after rain and heavy dew. Fogs are prevalent in the cold weather. As the level of the land rises in the Hyderabad and Dero Mohbat Talukas, irrigation by flow gives place to lift, and rice to juari and wheat. Further north in Hala Taluka cotton becomes the most important crop, though a good deal of bajri is also grown.

Hills.

There are no hills worthy of notice in the district, except the low ridge on which the city of Hyderabad is built and which runs

south for a distance of about fourteen miles from that point. The highest peak "Gaho" is about 250 feet above mean sea level, the surrounding ground level being about sixty feet. These hills locally known as Ganjo Takar yield abundant marine fossils and, though otherwise insignificant, are interesting from a geological point of view (*see* Geology, 'A' Volume).

Rivers.

The River Indus runs along the western boundary of the district for nearly a hundred miles of its length, and is bridged between Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and Kotri. It has been fully described in the 'A' Volume. The main stream of the river in the eighteenth century followed the present course of the Fuleli Canal, but it suddenly abandoned it and struck a new course to the west of Hyderabad City, which it has adhered to ever since. The Fuleli now serves the purpose of a canal. There is no other river in the district.

Floods.

The district must always have been subject, like the rest of the Indus valley, to an annual inundation in a greater or less degree when the river overflowed its banks; but at no time could it have been liable to the destructive floods which have devastated the Karachi District when hill torrents added their waters to those of the river, and it is well beyond the reach of the lets from Bahawalpur and Upper Sind which used to sweep across the Upper Sind districts. The river is now effectually restrained by bunds, and floods occur only when the water rises to an exceptional height and breaches these, as in 1892, 1894 and 1897.

Climate.

The climate of the district differs considerably in the north and the south. Hyderabad itself is visited by the sea breezes which blow with little intermission throughout the hot season, and though they have lost the coolness which distinguishes them in Karachi, they have also lost much of their moisture, so that the climate of Hyderabad is sometimes preferred to that of Karachi. The relief which this breeze affords, especially at night, is strikingly indicated by the quaint ventilators or wind sails which rise from the housetops in the city, a contrast to Upper Sind where the aim of all domestic architecture is to keep out, not to let in, the wind.

At the same time Hyderabad is a hot station. Table III shows that in three years of the last twenty the thermometer has touched 119° in the shade, though for the last ten years it has not exceeded 110°. This was in the month of May and was probably consequent on an easterly wind. After the south-west monsoon has set in such high temperatures are very rarely recorded, and until the end of September 100° may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the day. The minimum, which represents the temperature of the hour before dawn, maintains a remarkably uniform level of about 80° until the end of September, when the winds become variable and it begins to fall. But the heat of the day does not abate until nearly the end of November. All through the hot season there is normally a strong wind from the south-west (the monsoon wind), which is often charged with dust. During January and February the wind comes mostly from the north, or north-west, and the thermometer seldom rises above 80° and sometimes does not get above 60°, while it may fall in the night to within a degree or two of freezing point. Humidity is very variable. It is highest on the whole in September and lowest when a north wind blows in April. At such times the air is uncomfortably dry.

Rainfall.

The normal rainfall on an average taken for forty years is 7·66 inches, but within the last ten years there have been variations in Hyderabad itself from 19 to 1 inch. The rainfall is unevenly distributed in the district, the coast talukas getting very much more than the inland ones. The variations from year to year are very great, and far greater than in Upper Sind. This is especially the case in the southern talukas, where the causes of rain are often not seasonal, but abnormal phenomena. For instance in 1913 Badin had over 39 inches of rain, as opposed to 2 and 8 inches respectively in the two years preceding.

POPULATION.

Tables I, IV, V and VI.

CHAPTER IV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Census details.

According to the census of 1911 the population of the district was 1,037,144, of whom 403,315 went in 1912 to form the new district of Nawabshah and 21,790 to the Thar and Parkar District on the transfer to it of the Digri Taluka at the same time. At the first regular census taken in 1872 the population of the district was ascertained to be 677,994; in 1881 the number had reached 703,637 and in 1891 it stood at 861,994, while in 1901 it was 989,030. The percentage of growth indicated by these figures is 3 for the period ending in 1881, 22 and 14 for the next two decades, and only 5 for the last.

Religions.

In 1911 the Mussalmans numbered 781,219 and the Hindus 245,941 or about 24 per cent. of the whole. This is a larger proportion than any other district has, excepting Sukkur and Thar and Parkar. The Hindus were very unequally distributed, being congregated in the towns and at the centres of trade. Among the Mussalmans the Arab element in which Saiyids, Kureshis, Sheikhs, etc., would be included is strong, but it is more than probable that many persons have returned themselves as such in the census without any rightful claim to do so. The Baluchis, including the Talpurs, constitute nearly one-fifth of the Mussalman population, but are very few in Hyderabad and the adjoining talukas. The number of persons professing other religions is given in table V. The large number of Christians is explained by the presence of a British garrison in Hyderabad.

Proportion of sexes.

The numerical relation of the sexes disclosed by the census of 1911 is exhibited in the margin. The subject is discussed in the 'A' Volume. In the city of Hyderabad a large proportion of females has always been maintained, because it is the home of so many Amils and Banias employed elsewhere; the returns of the last census revealed 813 females per 1,000 males.

Proportion of females per 1,000 males in			
Total population.	Home born population.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.
813	837	807	838

Distribution.

The area of the district at the time of the census of 1911 was 8,034 square miles, reduced in 1912 to 4,417 square miles. The population therefore presented a density of 129 to the square mile, or if the city of Hyderabad be excluded, 119 to the square mile.

The proportion of the population concentrated in towns in 1911 was 11 per cent. In this respect no variation has occurred since 1891.

The last four censuses exhibit a steady and large increase of the population in the city and cantonment of Hyderabad. The decennial rate of increase since 1881 has been about 20 per cent.; in 1901 the population exceeded that of 1872 by 61 per cent. and in 1911 by 76 per cent. The figures are presented in the marginal table. The population of the city excluding the cantonment was ascertained at the census of 1911 to be 69,140. This number contained in about four square miles indicates a density of 17,285 to the square mile.

Census.	Population of the city and cantonment.
1872 ..	43,088
1881 ..	48,153
1891 ..	58,048
1901 ..	69,378
1911 ..	75,952

Migration.

The number of foreign-born persons found in the district on the occasion of a census varies. In 1881 the foreign-born population amounted to 5 per cent. of the whole; in 1891 it had risen to 7, and in 1901 it had reached 10 per cent., while in 1911 it had decreased to 7 per cent. The number and origin of aliens enumerated in the district in 1911 are recorded in the margin. The decrease is due to the fact that there had been a large influx from Thar and Parkar and Cutch in the famine of 1899, and the figures of the 1901 census were swollen accordingly. At the 1891 census, under normal conditions, 11,121 residents of Thar and Parkar and 14,775 Cutchis were found in the district. The bulk of the

Rajputana ..	19,731
Karachi ..	13,464
Thar and Parkar .	13,275
Cutch ..	12,951
Larkana ..	7,446
Punjab ..	6,513
Khairpur ..	4,455
Palanpur ..	3,001
Sukkur ..	2,518
Baluchistan ..	2,243
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	2,127
Kathiawar ..	1,489
Total ..	89,213

immigrants consists of landless labourers who have no skilled handicraft and are ready to turn their hand to any manual occupation that offers. Large numbers of Cutchis are to be found husking rice in the granaries in Badin, and others are to be found working on the fields themselves. The normal influx is reabsorbed on the approach of the rains, though the artisans, relatively few and principally workers in wood and metal, have usually domiciled themselves in the towns with no intention of returning to their country. The dimensions of the immigration from Rajputana are normal, the district being able to absorb all the labour that flocks into it. The Punjab sends traders, skilled labourers and cultivators; the Afghans are commercial travellers who every year bring fruit, woollen cloth and other wares for sale; the Baluchis in the district are mostly of the labouring class. With one exception the people of Hyderabad show little inclination for emigration elsewhere. At the census of 1911 Karachi District recorded 12,205 persons born in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar 15,437 and Larkana 4,700. A few were scattered over the other districts of the Presidency, but not a single person was entered in Bombay City. The exception alluded to above is the Bhaibunds, or Sind Workis, who in the pursuit of business have extended their operations to the Mediterranean, Africa, the Far East and Japan and America, and in fact may be found at most of the ports of the world. They make repeated journeys home to India and keep themselves in constant touch with what goes on there. The number of schoolboys, mostly Hindus, who proceed to England from Hyderabad to complete their education is yearly on the increase.

Mirs.

Two members of the family of the Mirs of Hyderabad who are in receipt of pensions from the British Government reside at the Mirs' Tando near Hyderabad. They are His Highness Mir Nur Muhammad Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Hussein Ali Khan, and His Highness Mir Abdul Hussein Khan, the son of His Highness Mir Abas Ali Khan. At Hyderabad, Tando Allahyar and other places in the district there are many relations and dependants of the late Mirs living in the enjoyment of political pensions.

Jagirdars.

A large number of Jagirdars of the four great Talpur families also reside in the district. The following is a list of them :—

Shahdadani.—Mir Ghulam Shah *walad* Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Hussain in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad, Tando Bago, Badin, Hala Talukas and also in the Larkana and Nawabshah Districts.

Shahwani.—Mir Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Allah Bakhsh Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding land in the same taluka, also in the Karachi, Thar and Parkar and Larkana Districts.

Mir Budho Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad in the Guni Taluka and holding lands in the Hyderabad, Guni and Tando Allahyar Talukas and also in the Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Mir Hussein Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Tando Muhammad Khan and holding lands in Hyderabad and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar Districts.

Khanani.—Mir Sher Muhammad *walad* Mir Allahdad Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in Hyderabad and Hala Talukas.

Mir Aludo Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Shah, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Muhammad Ali Khan, residing at Tando Jam in the Hyderabad Taluka and holding lands in the Hala and Badin Talukas.

Mir Mubarak Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Allah Khan, residing at Sorahadi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in that taluka.

Mir Ali Muhammad Khan *walad* Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, residing at Sorahdi in the Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in the Karachi District.

Manikani.—Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan *walad* Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, residing at Tando Ghulam Ali in the

Dero Mohbat Taluka and holding lands in Dero Mohbat and Guni Talukas and also in the Karachi and Nawabshah Districts.

Mir Ghulam Muhammad *walad* Mir Muhammad, residing at Tando Bago and holding lands in the Dero Mohbat and Tando Bago Talukas and in the Karachi District.

Mir Muhammad Hussein Khan *walad* Mir Ali Bakhsh Khan, residing at Mena in the Tando Bago Taluka and holding land in that taluka.

The only other Jagirdars of the district are Malik Dodo Khan *walad* Salar Khan Numria who holds Jagirs in the Guni and Hyderabad Talukas, and Jam Murad Ali Khan *walad* Mihir Ali, the Jam of Jokhias, who holds a Jagir in Hyderabad Taluka. Both are, however, residents of Karachi District, the former living at Thano Bula Khan and the latter at Malir.

Descendants of Georgians.

An interesting though numerically small element of the population is found in the descendants of three Georgians whose fate brought them to Sind at the beginning of the last century. These were Mirza Khusro Beg, Mirza Muhammad Bakar and Mirza Fredun Beg. They were all natives of Tiflis, who lost their fathers in the war between Persia and Russia while they were children and fell into the hands of compassionate Persians. They were acquired and brought to Sind by envoys of the Mirs, with whom they found favour and rose to power. Khusro Beg was employed in the early negotiations with the British and Muhammad Bakar is mentioned by Dr. Burnes as a favourite at the court of Murad Ali. The former died at Tando Thoro in 1860 and was buried near the Mirs' tombs. His son entered the service of the British Government as an Assistant Collector and his grandson was in the same service. Mirza Fredun Beg, who was originally a Christian, his baptismal name being Sydney, married the daughter of Mirza Khusro Beg and had seven sons. Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg, the well-known author of the history of Sind and other books, is one of them. The whole family has long been distinguished among the families of Sind for its literary and scholastic attainments.

Saiyids.

There is only one family of Hasani Saiyids in this district, that to which the Pirs of Badin belong. They are Sunis descended from one Shahabudin Jhilani, who came to Tatta from Bagdad in 1699 and afterwards settled in Badin. The ruling Pir of this family is held in great reverence and a fair celebrated in his honour on the 12th of the Sindhi month Rabi-ul-akhir brings together 10,000 people. Some of the Nasarpur Saiyids are connected with this family.

The families of Husaini Saiyids settled in the district are six in number :—(1) Matiari or Mutalwi, (2) Razvi, (3) Anjwi Shirazi, (4) Aghai, (5) Shamsi Shabzwari and (6) Bukhari. The Matiari family was founded by a military adventurer named Haidar Shah, who accompanied Taimur on his first expedition into India by the route through Multan in 1398. Offshoots of the family are now found at Bhit Shah, Ajan Shah, Bhanot, Khanot, Kheber and Uderolal in Hala Taluka and at Hajipur, Tikhur, Bulri, Dhandi and Saidpur in Guni Taluka. A fair is held at Bulri in honour of Shah Karim, one of the members of the family, and another at Bhit Shah in honour of Shah Abdul Latif, the greatest poet of Sind. All the Matiari Saiyids are Sunis. The family of the Razvi Saiyids was established in Sind by Saiyid Amir Muhammad Maki, who came from Persia in 1260 and settled first at Bukkur. From there he shortly afterwards moved to Rohri. Branches of the family are found at Nasarpur and Tando Allahyar and also in Nawabshah District. The Razvi Saiyids, who were the first Saiyids to settle in Sind, are generally Shias, but a few are Sunis. The Anjwi Shirazi family is represented in the district by about a score of persons residing at Badin and claims descent from Saiyid Muhammad, who migrated from Persia in 1384 and settled at Tatta in the reign of Jam Salahuddin. Those of the family who reside at Badin are Sunis and are supported entirely by their followers (murids) amongst whom is reckoned the Pir of Badin. Aghai Saiyids are found only at Tando Agha Ismail Shah on the Fuleli near Hyderabad. The village is named after the first settler, who came from Persia in the early part of the nineteenth century. They are Shias and are held in great respect by the Talpurs of Hyderabad. The Shamsi Sabzwari

Saiyids claim descent from Ismail, the elder son of Jafer Sadik, and if the claim is just are of the same stock as the Agha Khan, but it is not known when they first came to Sind. They are found only at Tando Muhammad Khan. They are Shias. The family of Bukhari Saiyids was established in Hyderabad by Makhdum Sher Shah about 1521, and now comprises three branches, the Jahaniapota, Wahnai and Mashukpota Saiyids. The Jahaniapotas who live in the Hyderabad cantonment and the Mashukpotas who live at Mahtabali Shah's village in Badin are Shias. The Wahnai Saiyids who live at Wahnai on the Fuleli in Tando Bago are Sunis.

There are many among these Saiyids who are accounted Pirs; but the greatest Pir in the district and in one sense perhaps the greatest in Sind is not a Saiyid but traces his descent from Abu Bakar, the first Imam. This is the Pir (Buzurg) of Luari, Ahmed Zaman, son of Muhammad Saiyid. His progenitor Haji Abdul Latif is said to have died in 1735 in the once flourishing village of Luari and there his descendants remained when the village passed from them. This Pir never leaves his house except to make the pilgrimage to Mecca.

AGRICULTURE.

Tables VII, VIII and XIII.

CHAPTER V OF 'A' VOLUME.

The figures for the year 1910-11 in table VII are for the area of the district as it is at present constituted. The small increase in the figures for 1915-16 is due to the action of the River Indus. The 'others' shown under "Not available for cultivation" consist of (1) uncultivable lands, comprising hilly and sandy lands and saline tracts, (2) lands set apart for special purposes, *viz.*, for Government and Municipal buildings, parade grounds, etc., (3) lands set apart for public purposes, *viz.*, for burial grounds, roads, railways, musafirkhanas and (4) land eroded by the river.

With the exception of the isolated patch of lime stone near Hyderabad the whole of the district is of alluvial formation, and the constituents of the soil present little variation. For a short distance from the foot of the hills the soil contains a large admixture of *detritus*, but elsewhere clay and sand are its principal ingredients, and one of the two factors by which the composition of the various soils is differentiated is the extent to which the clay or the sand predominates. The other criterion of the character of a soil is the absence or presence of natural salts. These occur in every taluka, but are found in greater quantities in the south. The whole district depends for its cultivation on the Indus and the several canals taking off it. The net cropped area has increased owing to constant improvements and the extensions of canals. The character and cultivation of each taluka is briefly as follows :—

The Hala Division consists of the Hyderabad, Hala and Tando Allahyar Talukas.

Hyderabad is mostly a flat taluka, its appearance being somewhat diversified by the "Ganjo Takar" range of hills. The portion bordering the Indus is covered with forests. The level portion of the taluka is traversed by the Fuleli, Imam wah, Khokhar and other canals. The land is for the most part high, about 70 per cent. of the cultivation being on lift and the remainder on flow. The chief kharif crops are cotton and bajri. The area under rice and juari is small. Wheat is the main rabi crop.

Hala.—The only outstanding feature is a belt of sand hills running roughly along the course of the North-Western Railway. The general level of the land is very high and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is on lift. It is irrigated by the Marakh, Gharo, Mahmudo, the Sarfraz and other canals. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad Taluka.

Tando Allahyar is a uniformly high plateau and the land is therefore cultivated almost entirely by lift, 96 per cent. of the cultivation being by this method. The chief canals are the Ghalu, Sangro and Sarfraz. There are large tracts of sandy uncultivable lands to the east of the taluka. The crops cultivated are the same as in Hyderabad and Hala.

The chief soils in the division are :—

1. *Dasar.*—Suitable for juari, bajri, cotton and til.
2. *Wariasi.*—Suitable for gourds and melons.
3. *Kalarathi.*—Suitable for rice.
4. *Khahuri.*—Suitable for all kharif and rabi crops.

The Tando Division consists of the Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin Talukas and all are irrigated by the Fuleli Canal and its branches.

Guni is a level plain, only relieved by the two small hills called Budhka Takar in the north. The northern portion of the taluka is more fertile than the southern and 80 per cent. of the cultivation is by flow. The main crop is rice. Other kharif crops are bajri, til and cotton. In rabi, wheat and barley are grown.

Dero Mohbat is generally on a higher level than the adjoining talukas of Guni and Tando Bago and unlike them presents an uneven surface, long rolling undulations of no very great height or depth succeeding each other through a large area from east to west. The area under flow and that under lift are practically the same. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Tando Bago is a vast alluvial plain. It is generally low lying and well watered. Practically all the cultivation is on flow and the main crop is rice. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

Badin.—The whole taluka is nothing but a rice-growing swamp impregnated with natural salts. It is on a lower level than Tando Bago, and like it is well watered. The same crops are grown as in Guni Taluka.

The conditions of cultivation are the same in each taluka. In the south the soil is sandy like the adjacent tract of the Thar and Parkar District.

The chief soils in the Division are :—

1. *Paki.*—Suitable for any crop.
2. *Dasar.*—Suitable for juari, bajri, cotton and til.
3. *Wariasi.*—Suitable for gourds and melons.
4. *Kalarathi.*—Suitable for rice.
5. *Shor Kalar.*—Not suitable for cultivation.

The properties of these soils have been described in the 'A' Volume.

Rice is the main crop of the district, and is grown wherever the level of the land permits it. The next staple crop is bajri. The area under cotton showed a considerable decrease in the year 1915-16 for reasons due to the war. The character of each crop and the methods of cultivation have been described in detail in the 'A' Volume.

A considerable area is under 'gardens', the banks of the Fuleli Canal being studded with them. Both European and indigenous fruits and vegetables are grown. The well-known local board garden at Hyderabad is described below in the article on Hyderabad.

IRRIGATION.

Table X.

CHAPTER VI OF 'A' VOLUME.

The revenue limits of the district do not correspond with those into which Sind has been divided for irrigational purposes, and it is impossible to deal with the irrigation of the district as a whole. A full account of the canals which flow through the district has been given in Chapter VI of the 'A' Volume, and figures in respect of them are given in table X below. Since the 'A' Volume was written the name of the Central Hyderabad Canals District has been changed to the Hyderabad Canals District. New head regulators for the Great Marakh and the Alibahar Kacheri Canals have been sanctioned and are being constructed. In the Fuleli Canals District the Gaja wah has been extended three miles, and other minor improvements have been carried out. No great project is, however, under consideration in view of the possibility of the construction of the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal.

ECONOMIC.

Tables XI and XII.

CHAPTER VII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Rents, wages, prices, credit and indebtedness have been discussed for the whole Province in Chapter VII of the 'A' Volume, and this district scarcely presents any special feature. There is indeed a remarkable uniformity in the rates of wages of the different districts as shown in table XII.

TRADE, INDUSTRIES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHAPTER VIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Trade.

The district is in the main an agricultural one and its main products are rice, cotton and millets. A certain amount of grain goes by country boat to Keti Bandar at the mouth of the Indus, where it is transhipped into sea-going boats. Transport by road is only as far as the nearest railway station. It is therefore impossible to give any detailed figures indicating the flow of the trade and its direction. There are no imports of any one commodity in particular, piece-goods and such commodities as are required in every-day life being the chief articles to enter the district.

Industries.

There is no staple industry either in Hyderabad city or the district other than agriculture. A number of industries are established, but none is of very great consequence. Tanning, embroidery work, silk making, weaving, dyeing, the making of *Nats* (covers for camel saddles), lacquer work, pottery, ivory carving are the chief ones, but modern commercial principles cannot be said to be applied to them. The business activities of the Sind Workis, whose home, as has been already stated, is at Hyderabad, are for the most part in other countries, and in this respect they resemble the Seths of Shikarpur and the pearl merchants of Tatta. The glazed pottery of Hala is of great repute, but the industry is now almost at a standstill.

There are about twenty factories in the district, more than half of which are at Hyderabad on the banks of the Fuleli. They are for cotton ginning, cotton pressing and rice husking.

Railways.

The North-Western Railway, which has already been described in the 'A' Volume, runs through the district from Gidu Bandar to Uderolal Stations. A branch line runs from Hyderabad south to Badin. This line has been temporarily closed during the war. The metre gauge line of the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway ends at Hyderabad, the other stations in the district being Tando Thoro, Rahoki, Tando Jam, Khesano, Tando Allahyar and Bulghai.

The Fuleli Canal has practically a perennial flow of water, and is used as a highway for traffic. The following are its principal stages :—

		Miles.
Hyderabad to	Husri ..	4
Do.	Khathar ..	8
Do.	Tando Muhammad Khan ..	32
Do.	Matli ..	39
Do.	Talhar ..	58
Do.	Tando Bago ..	70
Do.	Wahnai ..	77

Roads.

The road communications of the district are on the whole good. With the exception of part of the road from Hyderabad to Tando Muhammad Khan all are unmetalled, and hitherto they have adequately served the traffic that piles upon them. In the high lying country they are however peculiarly dusty and it is consequently difficult to keep them in a good state of repair. There are two trunk roads in the district, the one from Hyderabad to Rohri and the other from Hyderabad to Umarkot. The former, taking a northerly direction, has the following stages : Hatri (6 miles), Matiari (10 miles), Hala (19 miles), Saidabad (13 miles). Some five miles north of Saidabad the Nawabshah District is entered.

The other proceeds east, and has the following stages : Tando Jam (10½ miles) and Tando Allahyar (13½ miles). About 12 miles beyond Tando Allahyar the Thar and Parkar District is reached.

Another main road is from Hyderabad to the south, with the following stages : Sehri (12 miles), Tando Muhammad Khan (10 miles), Talhar (11 miles), Badin (16 miles), Kadhan (16 miles) and Rahimki Bazar in the Thar and Parkar District (18½ miles).

From each of the taluka head-quarter towns roads branch off in every direction to the surrounding villages.

Ferries.

There are numerous ferries crossing the river Indus to places in the Karachi District opposite. The receipts from them are divided between the local boards of the two districts. The local board also maintains ferries on the Fuleli Canal at places where it is not bridged.

REVENUE.

Tables XIV, XV, XXIIA to XXVIB.

CHAPTER IX OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XV details the rates of assessment payable under the current settlement in each taluka of the district. The history of the various kinds of settlements that have been in force in the Province from time to time have been given in Chapter IX of the 'A' Volume. An irrigational settlement is in force in every taluka of this district, and in no case is there any departure from the normal character of such settlements.

The figures of revenue given in table XXIIA are expanded under different heads in the six succeeding tables. The head 'other sources' includes opium and other sources of provincial revenue described in the 'A' Volume, and the revenue derived from fisheries, but not forest revenue, which is separately shown in table XIV. Its sources are shown in the article on forests in Chapter II of the 'A' Volume.

The right to fish in the Indus and in the canals and dhands within the district is sold by auction annually. In the case of canals and dhands filled by canals the right is sold by auction and the proceeds are credited to the Public Works Department.

In the case of the river and of dhands filled by the inundation the Revenue Department sells the right and receives the proceeds.

JUSTICE.

Tables XVI to XXI.

CHAPTER X OF 'A' VOLUME.

Criminal and Civil Courts. The courts existing in the district for the administration of criminal and civil justice with their respective jurisdictions are shown below :—

Name of Court.	Jurisdiction.
Court of the District Magistrate ..	The entire district.
Do. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tando	The Tando division.
Do. do. Hala	The Hala division.
Do. City Magistrate, Hyderabad ..	Hyderabad City.
Do. Resident Magistrate, Hala ..	1st and 2nd class cases of Hala, Uderolal, Khasai, Sekhat and 1st class cases of Matiari Police Station.
Do. do. Matli ..	All cases of Matli, Tando Ghulam Hyder, Rajo Khanwari and Talhar Police Stations.
Do. Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad ..	Within Cantonment limits.
Seven courts of Mukhtyarkars and Magistrates, one in each taluka ..	Within taluka limits.
Seven courts of Head Munshis and Magistrates, one in each taluka ..	Do.
Subordinate Civil Court, Hyderabad ..	Hyderabad Taluka.
Do. Tando Muhammad Khan ..	Guni, Dero Mohbat, Badin and Tando Bago Talukas.

The District and Sessions Court includes within its jurisdiction not only this district, but the Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah Districts. The District and Sessions Judge has usually two assistants.

The District Magistrate is by law a Magistrate of the First Class. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Cantonment, the City and Resident Magistrates are invariably First Class Magistrates. The Mukhtyarkars exercise either first or second class powers and the Head Munshis ordinarily exercise third class powers. Special Magistrates are periodically appointed, but their powers vary.

The talukas of Hala and Tando Allahyar are included in the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Civil Courts of Shahdadpur in Nawabshah District and Mirpur Khas in Thar and Parkar District respectively.

Registration.

There are six registration offices, *i. e.*, one at each taluka head-quarters except Matli. The work of the Dero Mohbat Taluka is done by the Sub-Registrar at Tando Muhammad Khan.

Jails.

There is a Central Prison at Hyderabad to the north of the city in the direction of the Fuleli Canal. There are sub-jails at all the taluka head-quarters outside Hyderabad, and lock-ups at the Police Stations which are not at taluka head-quarters.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL.

Tables XXVII A and B and XXVIII.

CHAPTER XI OF 'A' VOLUME.

Local Boards.

The District Local Board is composed of 10 nominated and 9 elected members (1915-16). The former include the Collector, who has hitherto always been appointed President, two Assistant or Deputy Collectors, the Huzur Deputy Collector and the Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals. The elected members consist of one representative of each of the Taluka Boards, one of the Hyderabad Municipality and one of the holders of entire alienated villages (Jagirdars).

The composition of the Taluka Boards is exhibited below :—

Taluka Board.	Nominated members.	Elected by land-holders and residents.	Elected by Jagirdars.	Elected by Munici-palities.	Total.
Hala ..	10	6	1	2	19
Hyderabad ..	9	6	1	..	16
Tando Allahyar ..	8	6	1	..	15
Dero Mohbat ..	8	6	1	..	15
Guni ..	8	6	1	..	15
Badin ..	8	6	1	..	15
Tando Bago ..	8	6	1	..	15

The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka is always appointed President. This gives the board the right of electing their Vice-President, which hitherto they have exercised by electing the Mukhtyarkar. The District Local Board appoints an executive committee of six members to carry on current business. The tables give details of the revenue and expenditure of the Boards. In addition to its normal expenditure the district board contributes to the following institutions amongst others from which the district derives some benefit :—

	Rs.
Lady Dufferin Hospital ..	5,000
Dayaram Jethmal Sind College ..	1,000
Sind Madressah ..	1,500

		Rs.
Hyderabad Medical School	..	750
Hyderabad Civil Hospital, for maintenance of a European nurse	..	625
Louise Lawrence Institute	..	550

Municipalities.

The progress and present position of Municipal Government in Sind have been sketched in Chapter XI of the A Volume. When Bombay Act VI of 1873 was extended to Sind in 1878, Hyderabad having more than 10,000 inhabitants became a "City Municipality", but of the other 22 towns in which Municipal Commissions had been established only 14 became "Town Municipalities"; the rest having less than 2,000 inhabitants found no place under the new law. In 1883 the privilege of electing one-half of its councillors was conferred on Hyderabad. Between 1884 and 1887 seven of the small Municipalities were abolished.

The enactments of 1873 and 1884 were repealed by Bombay Act III of 1901 which amended and consolidated the whole law relating to the management of municipal affairs. The constitution granted to Hyderabad under this Act was that of a City Municipality. The council consisted of 24 members, of whom 16 were elected, and 8 (3 being officials) were nominated by the Commissioner in Sind. Both the President and the Vice-President were non-officials. This was the arrangement until 1915 when owing to its incompetence the Municipality was suspended by the Government of Bombay and a committee of management consisting of 6 members nominated by the Commissioner in Sind was appointed to take control of the town. A Municipal Commissioner, a Government servant, has since been appointed as the head of the Municipal executive.

The Hyderabad Municipal district embraces 16·5 square miles, of which about one-quarter is built over. A survey of the city under Bombay Act IV of 1868 was undertaken by Colonel Laughton in December 1874 and completed in July 1877. An enquiry into titles was simultaneously conducted. The cost of these measures amounting to Rs. 74,432 was defrayed by the Municipality. In consideration of this expenditure Government, while reserving the right to repossess itself at any time of land required for

military or other public purposes, transferred to the Municipality all unoccupied building sites in the city and its environs. The survey was not extended to the suburbs of the city with the exception of the Fuleli and Gidu Bunder quarters. The areas surveyed comprised 2,567,191 square yards or five-sixth of a square mile, of which the details are shown in the marginal statement. The areas entered as huris were originally groves set apart by the Settlement Department in 1872 for the public recreation and convenience; the enquiry however disclosed the existence of certain private rights in these areas, which have since been transferred by Government to the municipality with a view to the expropriation of these rights and the restoration of the purpose which the land was intended to serve. A detailed map of the city on a scale of 400 feet to the inch was also prepared. The area under buildings has not kept pace since 1877 with the increase of the population, and although a considerable area has been built over in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal, the city is faced with a serious housing problem, a solution of which has yet to be found.

	Sq. yds.
Roads, tanks, burial grounds, etc.	620,835
Private building sites ..	1,454,379
Government sites and buildings ..	271,245
Municipal sites and buildings ..	26,781
Huris ..	22,866
Unoccupied land .	171,085
Total ..	2,567,191

The annual income of the Municipality is Rs. 3,82,327 and the expenditure Rs. 3,13,325. Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from octroi duties and the rest from a wheel tax, a conservancy cess, a water rate, rents, the sale of land, market and slaughter house fees, miscellaneous items and contributions. Government make an annual grant equal to one-third of the municipal expenditure on education, and smaller contributions for general and educational purposes are received from the Local Board.

The water works are described in the account of Hyderabad in the last Chapter. The other important services maintained by the Municipality are conservancy, on which the annual expenditure is Rs. 47,600, education (Rs. 24,000), dispensaries (Rs. 18,000), roads (Rs. 41,500) and lighting (Rs. 17,900). The Municipality supports primary schools and a technical school.

The composition of the other Municipalities in the district as it stood in 1915-16 is exhibited in the following table :—

Municipality.	Councillors.			Population in 1911.
	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
Tando Muhammad Khan ..	4	6	10	4,978
Tando Allahyar	4	6	10	4,287
Hala	4	6	10	5,853
Nasarpur	2	7	9	4,342
Matiari	3	6	9	6,487

In all cases the councillors are nominated or appointed in virtue of their office by the Commissioner in Sind. The Assistant Collector, Tando, is always appointed President of the Tando Muhammad Khan Municipality and the Assistant Collector, Hala, of the other four corporations. The Mukhtyarkars of the several talukas in which the municipalities are situated are *ex-officio* councillors and are invariably elected to the office of Vice-President. The revenue of all these municipalities is chiefly derived from octroi duties; in Tando Muhammad Khan a house tax is levied and in Tando Allahyar and Nasarpur a conservancy cess has been imposed, but with these exceptions octroi is the sole form of taxation. The incidence of taxation varies from Re. 0-12-8 per head in Matiari to Rs. 2-2-2 in Nasarpur. All the municipalities receive from Government in aid of education annual grants equal to one-third of their expenditure in this direction, and all except Nasarpur receive a smaller contribution from Government towards the support of their dispensaries. Financial assistance for municipal dispensaries is also obtained from the Local Board. Miscellaneous sources of income comprise receipts from cattle pounds established in the municipalities, license fees for the sale of poison, rents, the proceeds of the sale of land, conservancy fees, school fees and fees from dispensaries, markets and slaughter-houses, and fines. The principal objects on which municipal funds are expended are general administration, lighting, conservancy, roads, schools and dispensaries. Each of the

Municipalities maintains a primary school, and all except Nasarpur have established dispensaries at which treatment is always free, and medicines are charged only to patients who are assessed to income-tax. All make some contribution towards the cost of vaccination performed in their limits by the Local Fund Vaccination Department. The financial position of all the municipalities is sound, and no one of them is in debt.

Cantonment.

The Hyderabad Cantonment which has existed since the conquest covers 2,650 acres and is under the control of a committee constituted under the Cantonment Code of 1899, consisting of the Officer Commanding the Station as President, the Cantonment Magistrate as Secretary, the District Superintendent of Police, such Commanding Officers as may be appointed in Station Orders, two Indian gentlemen, the Senior Medical Officer and the Garrison Engineer. Its income, about Rs. 33,000 a year, is derived from taxes from cultivation, houses, licenses, carts, cows, dogs, water, etc. The incidence per head is Rs. 4-6-10. The annual expenditure is about equal to the income. The principal heads are general administration, Police, Medical, Minor Departments and Public Works. The Cantonment Committee receives from the Municipality an annual grant of Rs. 7,500 against octroi duties levied on residents in the Cantonment. If the President dissents from any decision of the committee, he may refer the matter to the Officer Commanding the district; and similarly, if the District Magistrate considers that any decision of the committee is prejudicial to the public health, safety, or convenience, he may refer it to the local Government through the Commissioner.

EDUCATION.

Tables XXIX A, B, C and D.

CHAPTER XII OF 'A' VOLUME.

Table XXIX B shows the number of educational institutions existing in the district during the twenty years ending 1915-16 and the number of boys and girls receiving instruction in them.

Those recognised by the Educational Department and assisted by Government are classed as Public; others as Private. The primary schools described as Public Indigenous are those which, though they do not teach according to prescribed standards and therefore do not receive grants-in-aid, submit to inspection and get a small annual subsidy on certain conditions.

The cost of education is met from Provincial revenues, local and municipal funds, fees, subcriptions and endowments. Under the present rules a grant-in-aid is made by Government from Provincial revenues as far as possible to all schools which conform to the prescribed conditions. The grant in each case is assessed by the Educational Inspector or by one of his assistants and is limited to one-half of the local assets or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. The details of the expenditure will be found in Table XXIX D.

Primary Education. The duty of providing primary education devolves in rural and non-municipal areas on the Local Boards and constitutes in municipal areas one of the statutory obligations of the Municipalities. The development of these institutions during the last twenty years is traced in Table XXIX B. The extent to which the measures adopted by these public bodies are seconded by private enterprise is also exhibited. The Local Boards maintain 89 schools with nearly 4,000 pupils. Of these Muhammadans constitute 43 per cent., and 31 per cent. of the pupils are the children of cess payers. Education in these schools is practically free; and in nearly 80 per cent. of the schools no fees are charged, whilst in the remainder a small fee ranging according to the standard which the pupil may have reached, from 6 pies to 4 annas

a month, is charged. Even in these schools there is a free list comprising from one-third to one-half of the pupils.

Primary Girls' Schools. The number of such schools in the district is 22 with 1,798 pupils.

Municipal Schools. The number of Municipal primary schools is 15, with 2,034 pupils. The tuition given in them is identical with that given in Local Board schools teaching up to the seventh vernacular standard. There is, however, one exception, *i.e.*, an elementary Sanskrit school in Hyderabad, the pupils of which consist mostly of Brahman boys. A Municipal night school is in existence in Hyderabad, but schools of this description exhibit little vitality and constitute an inappreciable element in the educational system of the district.

All the Municipalities charge school fees, which usually range from 6 pies to 4 annas a month according to the standard, though on an average 30 per cent. of the pupils are taught free; in one school the highest fee is 6 annas a month. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in Municipal primary schools is about one third of the whole.

Aided Schools. The aided primary schools referred to in the table are with one exception branches of the Navalrai Hiranand Academy or the Nava Vidyalaya High School to which they act as feeders. The exception is the Hopeful School, a charitable institution in Hyderabad erected and maintained exclusively for the benefit of poor boys, who there receive instruction free of charge. All these schools teach only up to the fourth vernacular standard. After completing this course a boy is transferred if he wishes to acquire an English education to an Anglo-Vernacular School or to one of the High Schools, though of course it is open to him to prosecute his studies in the vernacular up to the seventh standard in one of the municipal schools. The fees charged in these institutions excluding the Hopeful School range from 2 annas to Re. 1 a month according to the standard. The number of Muhammadans receiving instruction in aided primary schools amounts to only 7 per cent. of the total, though in the Hopeful School the proportion is nearly one-quarter. Though under private management, all these institutions are classed

as public schools because they are inspected by and conform to the standards of the Educational Department. They receive a regular grant-in-aid from Government.

Indigenous Schools.

The Indigenous Schools consist principally of the Koran classes which have descended to the present time from the days of Talpur rule. The classes, which are commonly held in sheds adjoining the mosques, are attended by Muhammadan boys and girls, whom the mullah instructs in the reading of the Koran. In 1915-16 there were 64 such schools with 1,799 pupils.

Secondary Education

The course of secondary education comprises seven standards, of which the first three, known as the Middle School course, lead the pupil to the High School course standards IV to VII in which English is the medium of instruction. The seventh standard of the Anglo-Vernacular course is the class in which students are prepared for the matriculation examination of the Bombay University and for the Departmental School Final Examination.

Middle Schools.

The Middle Schools were eight in number in 1915-16 with 348 boys, of whom 24 were free students. The most important of these are the Anglo-Vernacular school at Nasarpur and the branches of the Hiranand Academy and the Nava Vidyalaya school at Hyderabad.

High Schools.

There are four High Schools in Hyderabad, three for boys and one for girls. Only one is a Government institution. This school originated in an English class opened in 1855 in connection with a vernacular school. In 1858 it grew into a separate school and was constituted a High School in 1864, after the establishment of the Bombay University gave to that term its present significance. The buildings in which the school is now accommodated are situated on the Jacob Road near the Civil Hospital and comprise the school house proper, containing 14 rooms, the Metharam Hall, the Head Master's quarters and three blocks of a boarding-house with accommodation for 40 pupils. The school building is of uncertain age: the Metharam Hall was added in 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 15,976, of which the greater part

(Rs. 15,000) was contributed. It was named in honour of Mr. Metharam Gidumal, who was the principal contributor. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master with 12 assistant masters. The number of boys on the roll in March 1915 was 275, 40 of whom were boarders.

Navalrai Hiranand Academy. This institution was opened in 1888 in a rented building by the late Mr. Hiranand Showkiram Advani, B.A., under the name of Union Academy, which was changed to Hiranand Academy after his death in 1893, and to Navalrai Hiranand Academy on the death of his brother Navalrai. It was transferred in 1900 to the present buildings near the Post Office on a site measuring 16,272 square yards, which was granted by the Municipality on a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. The total cost of the buildings was about Rs. 77,000, of which Government granted Rs. 3,291. The balance was made up from the Navalrai Hiranand Memorial Fund, the Jacob Memorial Fund and contributions. It contains 24 class and other rooms besides the Jacob Hall and another and is designed to accommodate 800 pupils. There are two separate boarding-houses in rented buildings. In 1916-17 the number of pupils on the rolls were 575, composed of 522 Hindus, 44 Muhammadans and 9 others. The number of boarders was 34.

Nava Vidyalaya. This was started in January 1897 by Mr. Pribhdas Shewakram Advani in a rented building and was recognized as a high school in 1900. Subsequently the Municipality granted the site measuring 15,935 square yards near the Collector's kacheri at a nominal rent of one anna a year for 999 years. A large and imposing building was erected, but owing to faulty workmanship a large part of it shortly after collapsed and up to the present time (1916) it has not been completely restored. Government have made large contributions towards the building fund. In March 1916 the number of pupils on the rolls of the school was 501, of whom 461 were Hindus, 28 Muhammadans and the remainder of other religions. A small boarding-house is attached to the school.

Church Mission School. The Church Mission Society opened a high school in Hyderabad in 1862 on a site near the Government high school. In recent

years, however, the school has felt the competition of the other high schools of the town, and it now only teaches up to the third standard.

Training College.

A Training College was constituted in 1887 at Hyderabad and is housed in a building provided by Government near the Government high school. Its cost of maintenance is defrayed from the provincial revenues. The object of the school is to train masters for the primary schools. An examination is held every year, and the nature of the appointment obtained is determined by the year in which the student takes the examination. The full course is for three years. A student is bound to serve in his appointment for a period double that which he spent at the college. In 1915-16 there were 172 students, the number of Hindus and Muhammadans being approximately the same.

Medical School.

The Medical School which was started in 1881 is attached to the Civil Hospital, Hyderabad, and is accommodated in the Hospital building, having two class rooms, a laboratory and a library allotted to it. The Civil Surgeon is Superintendent and four Assistant Surgeons and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons are the teachers. The course is that of the Bombay University L. C. P. S. and lasts for four years, and at the end of each period of two years the students are examined at Bombay. Those who pass the final examination are eligible for appointment as fourth grade Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The number of students on the rolls in 1915-16 was 150. The school is maintained almost entirely out of Provincial revenues, but the local boards make small contributions to it.

Tapadars' Training School.

This is a Government institution situated on the road from Hyderabad to Gidu Bandar, and is for the training of Tapadars, the lowest grade of officer serving in the Sind Revenue Department. The school is under the control of a Head Master, drawn from the ranks of the Mukhtiarkars, and the course lasts for eighteen months. An examination is held then, and the successful students are eligible for appointment as tapadars. The students are nominated to the school

by the Collectors and the Deputy Commissioner in Sind, and in 1915-16 there were 127 on the rolls.

Female Training College.

This was opened at Hyderabad in 1891 for the purpose of providing teachers for girls' primary schools in Sind, and is maintained by Government. The students are admitted by the Educational Inspector, and a yearly examination is held, for success in which certificates are granted. According to the year in which they pass students are eligible for appointment on Rs 16, 20 and 25. In 1915 there were 42 students on the rolls.

Kundanmal Girls' High School.

The one girls' high school alluded to above is at Hyderabad. It was originally started as a middle school in 1914 by Mr. Kundanmal of Hyderabad, and was converted into a high school in 1916. The buildings are a handsome double storied pile at the bottom of the old postal incline and were erected at a cost of Rs 78,000: land has also been obtained for a play-ground. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by grants from Government and the Municipality. The number of pupils in 1916 was 198.

Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School.

The C. E. Z. Mission conducts an Anglo-vernacular school for girls in Hyderabad. In 1915 there were 33 pupils, almost all of whom were Hindus. One teacher is maintained to visit the houses of those pupils who do not go out.

Newspapers.

The following list shows the number of newspapers published in Hyderabad in 1915-16, with their approximate circulation and their annual subscription :—

Name.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.
	Rs. a. p.	
"Sind Journal"	5 0 0	500
"Prabhat"	6 8 0	550
"Musafir"	3 0 0	900
"Sanatan Dharam Parmartak Patrika"	1 4 0	500
"(Jot)" Lux	0 8 0	500

Name.	Annual subscription.	Circulation.
	Rs. a. p.	
"Sarswati" (Magazine)	1 0 0	425
"Sudhar Patrika"	0 12 0	250
"Tailim" (Magazine)	2 4 0	850
"Anand" (Magazine)	1 0 0	1,000
"Health" (Magazine)	1 0 0	850
"Sind Bhaskar" (Magazine)	1 8 0	300
"Bhatia Mitr"	2 0 0	350
"Vindur Villas"	2 0 0	1,000
"Sind Wasi"	10 0 0	750
"Sind Mail"	3 0 0	250
"The Gunner" (Magazine)	2 0 0	260
"Bharat Wasi"	5 0 0	400

No newspaper is published anywhere else in the district. The number of newspapers is constantly changing, and none of those mentioned above has had a long history. Each newspaper appeals to a limited number of readers only, and there is no single one which exercises any general influence.

There were at the same time eight printing presses in Hyderabad.

Libraries.

There are two public libraries in Hyderabad. The Hyderabad General Library was established in 1872 for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and is housed in a building which was originally the travellers' bungalow. When that was superseded by a new one, the old building was handed over to the Municipality for the use of the library. The Municipality keeps it in repair and also aids the library with an annual grant of Rs. 120 and an annual allowance of Rs. 16 for kerosine oil. This and the amount derived from the subscriptions constitute the income of the library. The number of books is at present about 7,000 and embraces works on all subjects. A reading room is attached to the library.

The Native General Library, now called the Victoria General Library, which is situated on the old Postal Road, was opened in 1888 and has now a good collection of nearly 1,400 books on all subjects, including Sindhi, Persian and Sanskrit works. There is a reading room supplied with periodical literature. The library receives a municipal grant of Rs. 420 a year and an allowance of Rs. 50 for kerosine oil.

HEALTH.

Tables XXX A & B, XXXI, XXXII and XXXIII.

CHAPTER XIII OF 'A' VOLUME.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Civil Hospital.

The Civil Hospital at Hyderabad is the only one in the district except the Women's Hospital described below. It must have been opened soon after the conquest of Sind, but the earliest mention of it traceable in existing records is in 1858. It shared a building with a Police Hospital and a charitable dispensary. In 1894 the present building was completed at a cost of Rs. 88,173 and accommodation was provided for 60 males and 12 females in seven wards. Since then an upper storey has been added to the building to provide further accommodation and there are now 104 beds. The Civil Surgeon in charge is assisted by a staff of one Assistant Surgeon and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a European nurse and two matrons, besides ward-boys and menials. The number of patients treated in 1914 and 1915 was :—

		Indoor.	Outdoor.
1914	..	2,140	10,438
1915	..	1,941	8,607

Lady Dufferin Female Hospital.

This hospital was opened in 1887 at Hyderabad in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch. The building, which contains two wards, was erected at a cost of Rs. 26,419. A fully qualified Lady Doctor is maintained and also an Assistant Lady Doctor. The income of the hospital is derived from grants from public bodies and from the interests on money invested.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Lunatic Asylum is situated at Gidu Bandar near Hyderabad and was built in 1871, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney of Bombay having given Rs. 50,000 for the purpose. It is the Asylum for the whole of Sind and superseded one which was hitherto in use at Larkana. The cost of the building was Rs. 68,441, and Government paid the balance. It covers over 25 acres and comprises six yards

for different classes of lunatics. There is accommodation for 180 males and 20 females. A hospital is attached with room for six. The Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad is the Superintendent and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons under him reside on the premises. The Asylum is visited once a month by official visitors.

Dispensaries.

There are ten dispensaries in the district maintained by municipal and local funds, with some assistance in most cases from Government. Except in the case of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary at Hyderabad which has an Assistant Surgeon in charge, all are in change of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and attendance is free. There are several dispensaries in Hyderabad City kept by private practitioners.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

There are three Veterinary Dispensaries in the district. One, in Hyderabad and bearing the name of Mr. Steele, a former Collector of the district, was opened in 1898, but was not provided with a building of its own until 1899, when the present premises in the Hirabad quarter of the town were erected at a cost of Rs. 12,064. The other dispensaries are at Hala and Matli. The following figures for the year 1916-17 show the work of the dispensaries and their income and expenditure

Place.		Indoor patients.	Outdoor patients.
Hyderabad	..	160	2,498
Hala	..	88	902
Matli	..	....	576

		Income.	Expenditure.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Hyderabad	..	5,104	5,134 12 11
Hala	..	....	1,330 2 4
Matli	..	400	545 9 1

The dispensaries are under the control of the District Local Board, which is responsible for financing them. Government make an annual contribution towards their upkeep.

ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER XIV OF 'A' VOLUME.

The Hyderabad District consists of seven talukas as shown below :—

Taluka.	Head-quarters.	Number of Tapas.	Number of Dehs.	Limits.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Average annual land revenue.
							Rs.
Hala ..	Hala ..	18	118	25° 27′ and 26° 6′ North Latitude .. 68° 19′ and 68° 43′ East Longitude.	511	105,184	2,00,942
Tando Allahyar ..	Tando Allahyar ..	12	92	25° 8′ and 25° 50′ North Latitude .. 68° 35′ and 69° 2′ East Longitude.	595	66,220	1,67,135
Hyderabad ..	Hyderabad ..	15	85	25° 10′ and 25° 33′ North Latitude .. 68° 20′ and 68° 45′ East Longitude.	385	148,457	2,06,212
Guni ..	Tando Muhammad Khan .	25	205	24° 30′ and 25° 13′ North Latitude . 68° 19′ and 68° 50′ East Longitude.	989	91,366	2,79,601
Dero Mohbat ..	Matli ..	13	116	24° 58′ and 25° 19′ North Latitude .. 68° 32′ and 69° 19′ East Longitude.	498	49,017	1,73,170
Tando Bago ..	Tando Bago ..	17	139	24° 33′ and 25° 2′ North Latitude .. 68° 46′ and 69° 22′ East Longitude.	650	67,678	2,28,801
Badin ..	Badin ..	24	171	24° 13′ and 24° 58′ North Latitude . 68° 43′ and 69° 16′ East Longitude.	792	83,685	3,36,305

Up to 1912 the district included the five talukas of Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro, Sakrand and Nasrat which formed the Naushahro division, the Shahdadpur Taluka which was included in the Hala division, and the Digri Taluka which was included in the Tando division. The charge had by that time become too heavy, and it was also necessary to provide a regular administration for the area hitherto in charge of the Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal. Consequently the new district of Nawabshah was created, and all these talukas except Digri, which was transferred to Thar and Parkar, were transferred to it. The Hyderabad district, thus reduced, now consists of two divisions.

The first four talukas constitute the Hala division in charge of an Assistant or Deputy Collector who has his head-quarters at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board and President of the Local Boards of all the talukas in his charge and of the Municipalities of Hala, Tando Allahyar, Nasarpur and Matiari.

The talukas of Guni, Dero Mohbat, Tando Bago and Badin form the Tando division and are under an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who passes the hot months of the year either at his official residence in Tando Muhammad Khan or at Hyderabad. He is a nominated member of the District Local Board and President of the Tando Muhammad Khan Municipality and of the Local Boards of all the talukas in his charge. A proposal has been sanctioned to carve a new taluka out of the Badin and Guni Talukas owing to their excessive size, to be known as Tarai Taluka with head-quarters at the village of that name. The scheme will be put into execution when funds are available.

A Deputy Collector when possible is attached to the two divisions in view of the heaviness of each charge. The Collector has hitherto been the President of the District Local Board, and at the present time in consequence of the suspension of the Hyderabad Municipality is Chairman of the Managing Committee which is performing its functions.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

CHAPTER XV OF 'A' VOLUME.

Badin. Badin (24° 39′ North Latitude and 68° 53′ East Longitude), the head-quarters of Badin Taluka, had a population of 1,950 at the census of 1911. It contains a Mukhtiarkar's office, dispensary, Post Office, Police Lines, Primary Schools, district bungalow and Musafirkhana. It is the present terminus of the Hyderabad-Badin Railway. It possessed a Municipality formerly, but it was abolished in 1878. Badin was founded about 1750 A.D. by a Hindu named Sawalo and thirty years later was one of the towns destroyed by the Afghan General Madad Khan, who was lent to Abdul Nabi, the last of the Kalhoras, to help him against the Talpurs. Abdul Nabi appears to have held out hopes of great spoil, which he was quite unable to satisfy, and so Madad Khan took his own satisfaction, ravaging the whole country without mercy. The author of the Fatehnama says that every one, high or low, was beaten and plundered "even to the clothes on their persons, to the shoes on their feet and to the mats in their houses". Few of the places which experienced the fury of Madad Khan's horde ever recovered, and Badin has not done so. Among the ruins of the old town are parts of the walls of two mosques, one of which bears the date 632 and the other 987. These dates correspond to 1234 and 1579 A.D. The Shah Kadri fair held annually at Badin about the end of June is attended by 10,000 people and it is estimated that over Rs. 20,000 worth of silk, silver-ware and miscellaneous goods and camels change hands. Shahbudin Kadri, in whose honour the fair is held, is said to have come to Badin 250 years ago. The present occupant of the spiritual seat is Pir Pirdino Shah Pir Bhawan Shah. He is a Hasani Saiyid.

Bhitshah. Bhitshah, a small village in Hala Taluka about four miles east of Hala, is made holy to all Sindhis by the tomb of Shah Abdul Latif, the great poet and Sufi saint who taught and died there. It bears the date 1167 (1753 A.D.) which is near to the probable date of his death. It is built of burnt bricks on a stone foundation, with floor and decorations of glazed tiles. Near it are tombs of two Pirs, dated 1231 and

1228 A.H. An annual fair held here in the month of Safar, which lasts for three days, attracts about 5,000 persons. Fancy articles and sundry goods are sold.

Bulri.

Bulri in the Guni Taluka, 24 miles from Tando Muhammad Khan, is the scene of an annual fair which attracts about 10,000 people and where camels, silverware, silks, etc., are sold to the value of nearly a quarter of a lakh. The focus of attraction is the tomb of Shah Karim, a Saiyid of Matiari and a poet. He is said to have died in A.H. 1032 (1622 A.D.).

Hala.

Hala (new), 25° 49′ North Latitude and 68° 28′ East Longitude, the head-quarter station of Hala Taluka and a Municipal town, had a population of 5,853 at the census of 1911. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow with a garden attached to it, Mukhtiarkar's office, Resident Magistrate's Court, Civil Court, Primary School, combined Post and Telegraph Office, Dispensary, Musafirkhana and Police Station. The nearest railway station is Tando Adam, 15 miles distant. Hala is noted for its glazed pottery and weaving of susi (trouser cloth) which gives employment to 500 looms. Both are described in Chapter VIII of the 'A' Volume. The war has entirely closed the European market for the former, whilst the local demand has also fallen off. The Hala pottery is being steadily displaced by that of Sukkur, Nasarpur and other places, which is cheaper and lighter though much inferior in quality.

This town is said to have been founded about a hundred years ago by Makhdum Mir Muhammad under the name of Murtizabad when old Hala, which is situated about a mile and a half to the west of it, was threatened with destruction by the encroachment of the Indus. It contains two tombs and a Masjid held in much veneration. The tombs are not of great age, have no historical interest, and are architecturally commonplace. They are built in the familiar style, with stone foundation and superstructure of burnt bricks decorated with glazed tiles; but these last are very inferior to those of the tombs on the Makli Hills at Tatta. The glazing is coarse and easily scales off. The sanctity of the place depends principally on the tomb of Mir Makhdum Nuh, a saint who is said to have died at the

age of 87 about the year 1592 A.D. His remains were twice removed, it is said to save them from the devouring river, which explains the late date of the present tomb, A. H. 1205 or A.D. 1790. A long inscription says that the builder of it was Pir Muhammad Zaman, the saviour and the deliverer of his followers, but it was finished off by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The second tomb, dated five years later, is that of Makhdum Mir Muhammad, the saint, who is credited with the founding of new Hala. It was apparently built at the expense of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur. The mosque adjoining them was built twelve years after it, in A.H. 1222, by Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur. A fair held here annually on the 27th of *Zulkaid* attracts between two and three thousand people.

At Khudabad, a mile and a half to the west of new Hala, is the tomb of Mir Fateh Ali Khan, the man by whom the Kalhoras were finally expelled and the rule of the Talpurs established. The tomb is like those at Hala. The Mir died in 1802, but the tomb bears the date A.H. 1210, which corresponds to A.D. 1794; so he built it, according to the common custom, during his life-time. New Khudabad, as the Persian histories call it to distinguish it from old Khudabad near Dadu, was founded about 1188 A.H. (*i.e.*, 1774 A.D.) in the reign of Muhammad Sarafraz Kalhora. The Mirs, or Talpurs, took up their residence there soon after Mir Bijar's return from Mecca, but in 1204 A.H. (*i.e.*, 1789 A.D.) Mir Fateh Ali Khan moved from Khudabad to Hyderabad. Khudabad was still in 1814 according to Thornton a large town. Later its ruins covered an area of two square miles.

Hyderabad: History and description.

Hyderabad (situated in 25° 23′ North Latitude, 68° 25′ East Longitude) was before the British conquest the capital of Sind, being the city of the Shahdadpur family of Talpurs, to whom the other families looked up. Hyderabad had no authority over Khairpur and Mirpur, but was *primus inter pares*. The day after the battle of Miani Sir Charles Napier took possession of it, and when he was appointed Governor of Sind he made it his head-quarters for a short time, but soon removed to Karachi. Hyderabad has since been the head-quarters of a civil district. It is also the second military station in the Karachi Brigade, having normally

two batteries of Royal Field Artillery, an ammunition column, two companies of British infantry and an Indian infantry regiment. The city contained a population of 75,952 at the census of 1911, which was classified as follows :—

Hindus	..	49,678
Mahomedans	..	24,913
Christians	..	1,001
Jains	..	7
Zoroastrians	..	80
Jews	..	11
Others	..	262

There is little doubt that Hyderabad occupies the site of Nirun, the fort to which the Arab conqueror, Muhammad Kasim, marched after taking Debal, which opened its gates to him and in which he built a mosque on the site of the heathen temple of Budh. Elliot disputes this and is inclined to identify Hyderabad with Mansura, because Nirun was on the west of the Indus. He was evidently not aware that the Indus at that period flowed far to the east of its present channel. Nirun disappeared for a long time, but in the middle of the eighteenth century the Indus suddenly abandoned its course past the then flourishing town of Nasarpur and turning westward passed round the Ganja Takar hills, while the Fuleli, leaving the main stream a few miles above them, enclosed them on the eastern side and at once made the site one of the most eligible in all Sind for a large fortified town. Ghulam Shah Kalhora, on the lookout for a more central capital than Khudabad or Tatta, saw the advantage of the situation and founded the city of Hyderabad in the year 1768 A.D. Khudabad, his old capital near Dadu, was burnt and destroyed in 1781. An account of it will be found in the Gazetteer of Larkana District. Ghulam Shah died and was buried at Hyderabad.

In 1836 the following description of the town and fort of Hyderabad was written, and the old Gazetteer published in 1876 states that it was still applicable then

"The hill on which Hyderabad stands has the form of a parallelogram, with the same direction as that of the range. Between this elevation and the bank of the Fuleli there is a plain of nearly one mile average breadth; and

between its western side and the Indus there is another plain, which has an extent of three miles and a half in breadth. The eastern plain, or that of the Fuleli, has a greater elevation than that which exists between the main river and the hill, so that on approaching the summit of the latter from the east the ascent is not so great as when the approach is made from the opposite side. Besides the hill of Hyderabad presents a single abrupt mural face on its eastern side of 25 feet perpendicular height, the houses of the town being built close upon the margin, and only approachable at a few points, where the ascent has been made more easy by the side being reduced to an inclined plain. The west side of the hill presents two such perpendicular faces, the lower being separated from the more elevated by an intermediate plain of varied breadth (on an average a quarter of a mile), which forms a stage half-way between the low plain at the foot and the plateau which constitutes the summit of the hill. On this middle plain there are situated a few scattered huts, and its elevation above the low ground may be 25 feet, which may likewise be the difference of elevation between it and the superior platform. The latter has a uniform breadth of 600 yards and a length of two miles. At its southern extremity is situated the citadel of Hyderabad, which is separated from the town by a dry ditch 40 yards broad and forms the only artificial defence of this city. This, like the houses of the town, is built close to the margin of the perpendicular side of the hill, which is faced from its base upwards with the brick-work of the outer wall. This wall, reaching the level of the plateau, is carried to the height of 50 feet above it, and is supported on the inner face by a bank of earth or rubbish, which from the level of the surface of the plateau reaches to within a few feet of the embrasures. This gives the defence greater strength than a superficial examination of the rampart from the outside would lead the observer to attribute to it. On observing the inner face, the parapet is seen to form a very gently inclined plain, from within four feet of the top of the wall, until it reaches the general level of the surface. The ditch, which separates the citadel from the town, also insulates the southern extremity of the hill on which the citadel stands, and the communication is maintained by means of a bridge, which is situated in front of the principal entrance into the fort,

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and opposite the main street, or bazar, which stretches from this point to the northern extremity of the town in a straight line. The entrance is defended by a semicircular curtain; and in order to reach it, on whatever side the approach be made, you must traverse one-half of the breadth of the town, through streets of about ten yards wide. The buildings in the interior of the citadel present great confusion, much more so than is observed in the town itself. The structures are of all kinds placed without any apparent arrangement, and only admit of communication between one part of the fort and another by narrow crooked lanes. The bungalows in which the princes reside, the chambers set apart for public business, and in which they hold their durbar, the dwellings of their domestics, their mosques, stables and harems are all situate within this fort. There are no gardens, no maidan or open squares, for the purpose of exercise or for ventilating the intricate mass of dwellings which are heaped together in close disorder, and are all surrounded by a high wall, which is over-topped only by the large round tower, the most conspicuous building in the citadel, and by two or three of the bungalows in which the Mirs reside. Within this stronghold the princes of Sind live immured, and seldom go out, except for hunting, an amusement, however, they only indulge in once or twice a year. The space occupied by the town of Hyderabad has a very regulár form and a result of several experiments made by our people to ascertain the area gave the following dimensions :—Length from the bridge over the ditch of citadel to the north extremity of the town 1,161 yards; mean breadth of the plateau occupied by the houses from east to west, 510 yards, giving a total area of 592,110 square yards. On this surface the buildings are densely accumulated, but the streets by which the communication is kept up are regularly arranged, and, though narrow, are tolerably clean. Besides the bazar before mentioned, which forms the main street, there are two others which run on either side parallel to it, and traverse the whole length of the town. These again are crossed at right angles by shorter streets which run east and west." Doctor Heddle, the writer of this description, added that no respectable persons then resided in the town itself, which was solely occupied by the banias and the more menial attendants on the court. Persons of respectability, who had no quarters within the fort,

resided in some of the small hamlets situated mostly on the banks of the Fuleli, where also were the gardens belonging to the Mirs. To the Doctor's description of the fort the old Gazetteer made the following additions :—"It is in area about 36 acres and contains the large house generally known as Government House, standing opposite the gateway. It belongs to one of the *ex*-Mirs and has still a room called the painted chamber, in which is a native drawing representing the meeting of Ranjitsing, the ruler of the Punjab, with Lord Lake in 1803. Before the present cantonments at Hyderabad were built the greater portion of the British troops were quartered inside the fort. In 1857 nearly all the old houses in the fort were pulled down and the space left by them cleared for the erection of new arsenal buildings, which in shape are like a sixteen-sided figure. In 1862 the arsenal was finally removed from Karachi and established in Hyderabad. In the magazine compound in this fort are buried several officers who fell in the battle of Mianee and Dubba."

Explosion in the Fort.

This account seems worth preserving, because most of the buildings mentioned in it are no more. In April 1906 the arsenal was the cause of their utter destruction. The round tower and the painted chamber were alone left, though the latter was considerably damaged. The first intimation of the impending disaster was an explosion in the magazine on April 7th, attributed to the spontaneous combustion of a box of cordite, which blew down the end walls and cracked the roof of the magazine. A sergeant who was in charge dashed water on some other boxes which had caught fire, and the rest of the day was spent in removing about sixty tons of ammunition to the polygon building, which was in other part of the fort. As it seemed dangerous to proceed with this work the remaining ammunition was flooded and all seemed safe. But on the 15th idem another box of the cordite exploded in the polygon building and set it on fire. As it soon became apparent that to attempt to put out this fire would be a very perilous task, every one was cleared out of the fort and the inhabitants of the surrounding buildings were warned to vacate at once, which most of them did in haste. But the notice was too short. At 8-30 a terrific explosion

shook the town, blew in the doors and windows of the Collector's kacheri and bungalow, the railway station, the Hiranand Academy and many other buildings, and reduced the houses and shops in the immediate vicinity to heaps of wreckage. At the same time tons of bricks and stones were hurled in all directions, killing eight persons on the spot and wounding a large number. The ammunition that still remained in the fort was removed and thrown into the river as soon as this could be done, and so all further danger averted. It is computed that damage to the extent of a lakh and a quarter of rupees was done. The magazine has since been removed from the fort, and the fort itself has been handed over to the civil authorities.

Cantonment.

As stated above, the British troops were at first quartered in the fort; but from 1851 to 1856 extensive and substantial barracks were built to the north and west of the town. South of them, on a singularly bleak and stony hill, the bungalows of the officers rose by degrees and the Church of St. Thomas was built. Its foundation stone was laid by Mr. Frere (then Commissioner in Sind) in 1856, and it was completed and consecrated by the Bishop of Bombay in 1860. It is in the early English style of red brick and Hyderabad stone and is 118 feet in length by 58 in breadth, with a tower 76 feet high to the top of the belfry. It has seats for 475. It has a number of memorial windows, of which one, the east window, is dedicated to the memory of the officers and men who fell at the battles of Miani and Dubo, as stated in a brass plate in the sanctuary. Another commemorates the officers and men of the 28th regiment who died from the effects of the climate of 1848. Among other memorials are the colours of the second (now the 129th) Baluchis, raised at Hyderabad in 1846.

The kacheri.

At the end of the cantonment, at the edge of the slope leading down to the town, stands the Collector's kacheri. The old building which was singularly unlovely in appearance was totally destroyed by fire in November 1906. The new building which was completed in 1912 is a most imposing pile and with the exception of the New Customs House and the Port Trust Office in Karachi, is the handsomest public office

in the Province. It is double storeyed and is built of red brick with which is combined dressed Jungshahi stone. The 'jali' work of Jodhpur stone is most effective and the whole is set off with a fine stone parapet. Besides the revenue offices of the district, the Sessions Court and the offices of the District and Assistant Judge are accommodated, and on the first floor is a large durbar hall, access to which is obtained by two stone staircases from the main porch below. The cost of the building was Rs. 2,80,000.

Other buildings.

The interior of the town on either side of the main bazar is full of narrow lanes which are made all the darker by the many storeyed houses on either side of them. The town has expanded in every possible direction in order to accommodate the increase of population. The main expansion has been in the direction of the prison and the Fuleli Canal. Of the public buildings the schools and hospitals have been described in preceding chapters. The Holmested Hall just outside the fort may be regarded as the town hall of Hyderabad. It was erected in 1905 to commemorate the services of Dr. Holmested, who was Civil Surgeon from 1868 to 1884, and consists of a large hall with verandahs all round and a balcony at one end.

In 1914 the Municipality erected a new market at the end of the old town and at the beginning of the Hirabad quarter at a cost of Rs. 1,38,000. It is known as the Navalrai market after a distinguished citizen of the town, and besides the market proper it contains a large clock tower. Another Municipal market is one in Mian Fakir jo pir, built in 1908.

Two large musafirkhanas are of recent date, one close to the railway station and known as the Wasiomal musafirkhana and the other near the Civil Hospital and designed for the use of the hospital patients. It contains separate accommodation for Hindus and Muhammadans.

The Anglican Church has been described above. Neither the Roman Catholic Church nor the Mission Church is of particular interest. The old cemetery which is now closed contains the following three monuments which are

kept in repair by Government as being of historical interest :—

1. To the memory of 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 47 privates, 11 women and 31 children of the 86th regiment who died between 13th March and 31st August 1844.

2. To the memory of 8 sergeants, 13 corporals, 216 privates, 20 women and 34 children of the 78th Highlanders who died in January and February 1844.

3. To the memory of Charles Curling, Deputy Collector. The last was erected by Sir Charles Napier.

A curious relic of the past is to be seen in an enclosure just outside the fort, a grave 40½ feet in length, which is said to contain the remains of Asabi or Nau Gaz Pir (the nine yard saint) who stood that height.

Gardens.

Hyderabad has two public gardens, one maintained by the Municipality and the other, known as the economic garden, by the District Local Board. The former, which was originally a Local Fund garden called Patton's garden, but was transferred to the Municipality, is situated in the vicinity of the station. The economic garden is one of the Government gardens which were started in all the large towns by or under Sir Charles Napier, primarily for the purpose of supplying the troops with fresh vegetables. It is situated on the Gidu Bandar road and occupies an area of about 200 acres. These gardens were managed by Major Blenkins, Assistant Commissary General, whose report in the year 1847 states that the Hyderabad garden had recently been much neglected but contained a "fine black alluvial soil" and, with care, ought to produce anything. The accounts for the half of that year ending with August show a profit of Rs. 311. Afterwards under Colonel Dunsterville and other Collectors the garden was greatly improved and stocked with vines and peach, mango, apple, guava, orange, pummaloe, citron, lime, fig, mulberry and plantain trees. It is still flourishing.

Circuit house.

Opposite the garden on the same road stands the circuit house, a fine double storeyed red-brick building which was erected in 1912 for the accommodation of the Governor of Bombay, the

Commissioner in Sind, and other high officials when on tour. It is contained in a large garden.

Water works.

The municipal water works were opened for the supply of the cantonment in 1878 and of the city in 1880. They were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,70,000. The water is drawn from the Indus by a pair of steam pumps set up on the bank of the river at Gidu Bandar and discharged into two settling tanks each capable of containing 1,310,400 gallons, of which 1,117,000 gallons are available for use. The supply is drawn from each tank alternately after the contents have settled. The water flows from these tanks by gravitation through a closed masonry conduit to a reservoir situated near the west wall of the fort about four miles distant from the intake. From this reservoir, which can contain 806,700 gallons, the water is raised by a pair of steam pumps to a distributing reservoir in the fort, which has a capacity of 705,600 gallons and is at a higher level than the streets of the city and cantonment. This reservoir fortunately escaped destruction when the magazine exploded in 1906. The above was the capacity of the water works upto 1909, when a revised project was prepared and has now been carried through at a cost of nearly four lacs of rupees. The following additions and improvements have been carried out :—

(1) Additional pumping engine at Gidu Bandar with a new engine house.
(2) Construction of four additional earthen settling tanks at Gidu Bandar.
(3) Widening of the conduit from Gidu Bandar.
(4) Roofing of Shah Kadam tank.
(5) Lining of the fort reservoir.
(6) High service reservoir on the fort tower.
(7) Construction of five new mains with branches.

The improvement in the supply has naturally been considerable and there are now 15,000 connections where fifteen years ago there were only 400. The rates charged are Rs. 96 per annum for a one-inch pipe and Rs. 54 for a three-quarter inch pipe and Rs. 24 for a half-inch pipe. Persons who only use the public connection pay a graduated rate according to their incomes. The cantonment is supplied

by a reservoir of its own, which takes its supply from the fort reservoir.

Tombs of the Mirs.

Apart from the fort the only objects of historical interest in Hyderabad are the tombs of the Mirs. They are at the northern extremity of the ridge on which the town is built.

They form two groups of which Sir R. Burton remarks: "One glance tells you that those to the north are fine old works whilst the southern are modern and miserable imitations." The former were raised by the Kalhoras, the latter by the Talpurs who had ejected them from Sind. Under Talpur rule it is not therefore surprising that the Kalhora tombs were allowed to go to ruin. The finest tomb of all, that of Ghulam Shah Kalhora, has suffered irrepairably by the falling in of its great dome about 25 years ago. The following description of it as it was in 1877, by Sir Richard Burton, is worth quoting :—

"We will begin with the best of the series that dating from A. D. 1768 and covering the saintly founder of Hyderabad, Ghulam Shah Kalhora. Like the Makkai tomb this is girt by a mud fort, the work of the Talpurs. You enter and find a large enceinte covered with the detritus of ruined graves. A platform of white marble surrounded by ballustrades of carved sandstone supports the quadrangular edifice, which has a raised facade to the east: it supports a central main dome, resting upon a polygonal drum, and there is a domelet at each corner. All the exterior was covered with the finest kasi or porcellained tiles; but nothing has been repaired for forty years and now perhaps it is too late: the casing bulges from the walls and in places strews the pavement. The dark interior is remarkable chiefly for the tomb of Jaypur marble, which the Rajput artists seem to handle like wax: the flutings of the open work are delicate in the extreme and the general effect is a lacery of stone. The walls bear many inscriptions, amongst which we read :—

Ghulam Shah-i-Din, Khusrav-i-Daran, *i. e.*, Ghulam (the slave), King of the faith and Chosen of the age.

And we see on the archway among other verses :—

The king of the world, Ghulam Shah,
Before him the firmament kissed the earth."

The falling of the dome did much damage to the white marble tomb and smashed its perforated railing, and the bulging and falling of the tiles mentioned by Burton has continued. When His Excellency Lord Curzon came to Sind in 1903 he visited the tombs and made a memorandum on the spot that this tomb should be restored. A tomb adjoining this, not so fine but in much better preservation, is described in the old Gazetteer as that of Saıafraz Khan, the son and successor of Ghulam Shah, which is a mistake. It is that of Ghulam Nabi, a brother of Ghulam Shah, who was killed in battle against the Talpurs. Sarafraz, who had to flee from Sind after the murder of his Talpur ministers Bahram and Bijar, is not likely to have had an honourable burial at Hyderabad; but there is a mean tomb ascribed to him half a mile south in a hollow, which the Kalhòra Fakirs keep in repair.

The other group of tombs belongs to the Talpurs and most of them have been built since the British conquest. From an architectural point of view they are conspicuously inferior to those of the Kalhoras. They are kept in repair by the family. The oldest of them is that attributed to Mir Karam Ali, one of the original "Char Yar," and said to have been built about 1812. Mir Karam Ali did not die till 1828, but it was customary for a man to build his own tomb. Another commemorates, whether or not it entombs, Murad Ali, another of the four friends, his sons Nur Muhammad and Nasir Khan and his grandson Shahdad Khan. The last two were concerned in Miani and were prisoners at the date assigned for the building of this tomb, 1847 A. D., but it may have been erected over the grave of Murad Ali by the female members of the family who did not go into exile.

All the tombs are now protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Shah Makkai.

To the left of the road as Hyderabad is approached from Mir Jo Tando, an old fortification on a detached hill arrests attention. It is said to have been built by the Kalhoras and as a mere appendage to Hyderabad would be uninteresting; but it contains a gaudy shrine with a lattice

Hussain Arghun chose it for the ceremony of his coronation. Like other towns that were great once, it is celebrated for its weavers. The weaving of *susi*, *khes* and *agath* employs 400 looms still. Glazed pottery is also made.

The town has revived a little in recent years and has a Municipality.

There are some tombs which are said to be nearly two centuries old, and bring together a crowd of Mussalmans to an annual fair.

Sadaran-jo-thul.

Sadaran-jo-thul (Sadaran's column) is a tower of mud and brick work, situated two miles from Saidpur in Guni Taluka at the southern extremity of the Ganja Takar hills, and may be described here as a type of many. Sir R. Burton's description is the best available: "We pass the night on a plain close to the spot where the Fuleli falls into the Goonee river. This, to judge from the many miles covered with broken bricks and the ruined foundations of large buildings, was once the site of a flourishing city, doomed like many of its fellows to display 'the havoc of the East'. As usual in Sind, a domed tomb or two, converted into pigeon houses, are the only melancholy survivors of former magnificence.

"The *locale* is not without interest. Sudderan's column—it does not remind you of Trajan's or Nelson's—is the resort of Hindu pilgrims, who flock here every year in the dark half of the month Waisakh. At that time many of the devotees shave their heads, and the whole body, male and female, first perform *pradakshina*, or circumambulation with the right side always presented to the object circumambulated, thrice round the column, in honour of it, and then each person casts seven clods or brickbats at the neighbouring tomb, accompanying the action with remarks the reverse of complimentary to the memory of the deceased.

"The pillar unconnected with some romance is a puzzle. It is a truncated cone of the mud used in Sindhian buildings, about 16 feet high and 71 in circumference at the base. It stands upon the mound of the same material, and the whole covers a natural platform of limestone rock.

Easily climbing to the top of one of the wide clefts which rain has dug in the side of the tumulus, I found a shaft sunk perpendicularly down to the foundation. Below the base was another cut, into which I penetrated despite the fiends and dragons, the cobras and scorpions, with which my friends, the natives, peopled it. It was about 7 or 8 feet in length and led nowhere. These I afterwards heard were the work of Ghulam Ali Talpur, who, suspecting, as an Oriental always does, that treasure was to be found in, under or somewhere about the mysterious erection, took the most energetic steps to discover it, and to no purpose. Sudderan's pillar cannot be ancient, unless at least it is indebted for preservation to the active hand of the devotee: the very dew would melt it away in the course of a century. Similar remains are not uncommon in this part of Sind; all of them pegs for tradition and possibly, at some future time, material for archæological discussion."

Burton tells the popular story of this particular tower, which is briefly that Sadaran, the son of Raja Ram, had the misfortune unwittingly to captivate the heart of his young step-mother. As he fled followed by the infuriated Raja and a band of armed men, the earth swallowed him up and a pillar grew up on the spot where he had disappeared. The penitent king died of a broken heart and was buried in the adjoining tomb, to be pelted and abused by many generations of pilgrims.

Subsequent excavations have been made by the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey at this spot, and the following account of them is quoted from the progress report of the year 1915:—

"I experienced very great difficulty at the outset in obtaining the requisite number of coolies to excavate at this place. The difficulty was caused by the superstitious but popular belief shared by Hindus and Muhammadans alike that the mound was the resting place of a stupendously long cobra. Suffice it to say here that although the number of coolies I obtained on the first day was a small one, I was lucky enough to light upon the walls of the stupa. Once the trace of the walls was obtained, it was a comparatively easy matter to trace them all round. The walls, when

thoroughly laid bare, were found to form four sides of an oblong, the larger being nearly 98 feet and the smaller 76 feet long. This was rather surprising because the plinths of all the stupas I have known are either round or square and never oblong. Traces of the moon stone were found in front of the north wall, showing that the stupa faced this direction. The maximum height of the present walls is nearly 10 feet and is preserved in the west wall. They are in too delapidated a condition to enable us to restore fully their original elevation. In the debris removed to clear the walls, many sculptured pieces were brought to light of almost identical types with those unearthed by Mr. Cousens at Mirpur Khas. Some of these are no doubt fragments of the decorative borders of the wall niches, no trace of which, however, has now remained. Others are closely similar to those found in the ornamental course near the bottom of the basement of the Mirpur Khas stupa. But the basement of the Tando Muhammad Khan stupa, which is well preserved, has no such strong course running anywhere on it. It is, therefore, somewhat difficult to determine where these bricks had originally been used."

Tando Allahyar.

Tando Allahyar (25° 27′ North Latitude and 68° 46′ East Longitude) is the head-quarters of the taluka of the same name. It is a municipal town and had a population of 4,287 at the census of 1911, the majority being Hindus. Besides the Mukhtiarkar's office, the district bungalow and police lines are within the fort, and outside of it are the post and telegraph office, dispensary, school and musafirkhana. Tando Allahyar is a station on the Jodhpur-Bikanir Railway. This town, which is said to have been founded by Allahyar, a son of Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, in 1790, was a residence of a branch of the Talpur family and lying on the highway between Umarkot and Hyderabad, soon became an important place. Silk weavers and ivory workers and other artisans were attracted to it and it also developed a large trade, but this declined in time. It still has a name for coloured cloths, silk, and ivory work. A temple of Ramdev attracts about 4,000 people to an annual fair in the month of Bado (about September) at which a good deal of business is done in miscellaneous goods and fancy articles.

Tando Bago. Tando Bago (24° 47′ North Latitude and 69° 1′ East Longitude) is the head-quarters of Tando Bago Taluka and had a population of 2,380 at the census of 1911. It is twelve miles from Talhar, a railway station on the Hyderabad-Badin Line. It contains the Mukhtiarkar's office, district bungalow, school, post office, dharamsala, police station and dispensary. It had a Municipality, which was abolished in 1878. The town is said to have been founded by Bago Khan Talpur about 180 years ago, and is still the residence of Mir Muhammad Khan walad Mir Wali Muhammad Khan, a lineal descendant of the founder. The population, which is very mixed, has increased by more than 50 per cent. in the last forty years.

Tando Fazul. This village, some three miles from Mulan in the Hyderabad Taluka and 15 miles from Hyderabad, was built by Fazul Muhammad Khan Talpur when Mir Ghulam Ali Khan gave him a Jagir in that part of the country, and his descendants are still zamindars of the place. It has in its vicinity some striking ruins, the most remarkable being a *mari* or storeyed house of which one wall, almost intact, rises to a sheer height of 40 feet. These are the remains of the town of Hingorani, the former seat of a family of powerful Saiyids, which was among the places wrecked by the Afghan Sardar Madad Khan in or about 1775.

Tando Muhammad Khan. Tando Muhammad Khan (25° 8′ North Latitude and 68° 35′ East Longitude), the head-quarters of the Guni Taluka, is a municipal town and had a population of 4,978 at the census of 1911. It is situated on the right bank of the Fuleli Canal and has a railway station on the Badin branch of the North-Western Railway from Hyderabad. It contains an Assistant Collector's bungalow, with a fine garden, a Mukhtiarkar's office, Sub-Judge's Court, dispensary, municipal primary and Anglo-vernacular schools, police lines, musafirkhana and a post and telegraph office. The town is said to have been founded about eight years after the commencement of Mir Fateh Ali Khan's rule by Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur Shahwani, whose lineal descendant, Mir Muhammad Khan, still resides there. He is a Jagirdar of the four

great Talpur families. The town was thus described by Lieutenant (Sir Henry) Pottinger, who saw it in 1809: "Muhammad Khan's Tanda is a large and flourishing fortified town, the residence of Mir Sultan Ali, a relation of the reigning Amirs. He holds several fine districts and his capital is the rendezvous of all the northern merchants, who bring horses yearly to the market of India. His revenues are now (1813) from four to five lakhs of rupees annually, and his territory is in so rapid a state of improvement that if he continues unbiassed and unmolested by the intrigues of the other princes, he may soon expect to double them." A fair is held annually at Tando Muhammad Khan in honour of one of the Matiari Saiyids, Nazar Muhammad Shah, who was credited with miraculous powers and died there in 1895.

Uderolal.

Uderolal, a small village in Hala Taluka, about five miles from Uderolal Railway Station, appears to be the most sacred of the many shrines of the river god who under various names—Uderolal, Dulanlal, Amarlal, Zinda Pir, Darya Shah, etc.—is worshipped throughout Sind and the Punjab. According to the legend (see 'A' Volume, page 165) it was here that he left the world by disappearing into the ground. A dispute arose between his Mussalman and Hindu followers as to the manner in which he should be commemorated; so he reappeared and told them to do it in both ways. Accordingly the Sheikhs built a domed tomb and the Hindus a small temple for the *jot* or sacred light. More recently disputes have arisen for possession of the keys of the enclosing fort. The Sheikhs held them first, then the Hindu *bawa* in charge of the *jot* got possession of them by arrangement, and attempts to dislodge him by a suit in the civil court have failed. The revenues of the *jot* go to the Hindus and those of the tomb to the Mussalmans. They must be considerable, for the annual fair, which is held at Chetichand, brings together 50,000 people. The business done in camels, *susi* cloth, provisions and goods of all sorts is estimated at two and half lakhs of rupees.

The tomb is built in the usual style of Mussalman tombs of burnt bricks on a stone foundation and floored with glazedtiles. The Mussalmans call it the tomb of Sheikh Tahir,

but the inscription on it betrays its hybrid character. It runs: "This building was erected under the orders and superintendence of Bedarang, son of Shamdas Thakur, in 1044 Hijra (*i.e.*, 1634 A. D.) in the month of Rabi-ul-sani." In the year 1855 a Hindu of Tando Adam, Seth Kalumal Bachumal, raised a subscription of, it is said, a lakh of rupees and spent this amount in repairing it.

TABLE I.

Area and Population.

Taluka.	Area in acres.	No. of Towns.	No. of Villages.	Population in 1911. Total.	Population in 1911. Males.	Population in 1911. Females.	Population in 1911. Urban.	Population in 1911. Rural.	No. of occupied houses.	No. of persons per square mile.	Population in 1901. Total.	Population in 1901. Males.	Population in 1901. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Badin ..	506,693	..	160	83,685	46,391	37,294	..	83,685	16,032	106	81,790	44,966	36,824
Guni ..	631,793	1	179	91,366	50,564	40,802	4,978	86,388	16,142	93	91,506	51,052	40,454
Dero Mohbat ..	318,893	..	110	49,087	27,045	22,042	..	49,087	9,306	99	46,919	26,106	20,813
Tando Bago ..	416,202	..	132	67,678	37,383	30,295	..	67,678	13,482	104	74,876	41,604	33,272
Hyderabad ..	245,868	1	79	148,457	82,311	66,146	75,952	72,505	28,639	387	138,021	74,652	63,369
Hala ..	326,959	2	112	105,357	58,334	47,023	12,340	93,017	19,853	206	98,230	53,382	44,848
Tando Allahyar ..	380,540	2	86	66,409	36,265	30,144	8,629	57,780	13,550	112	87,990	47,576	40,414
Total ..	2,826,948 or 4,417 sq. miles.	6	858	612,039	398,293	273,746	101,899	510,140	117,004		619,332	339,338	279,994

TABLE

RAIN

Part A.—By months

Month.	Rain									
	Normal mean.*	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
January ..	0 25	..	..	..	..	..	0 20	..	..	0 48
February ..	0 20	..	..	0 34	..		..	..	..	0 19
March ..	0 13	..	..	..	0 40	..	..	..	0 75	0 69
April ..	0 16	..	0 33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May ..	0 12	..	..	0 10	..	..	0 97	0 53	..	..
June ..	0 43	2 2	..	..	..	..	..	3 47	..	..
July ..	2 62	0 44	3 72	3 27	..	..	0 69	0 88	4 54	0 10
August ..	3 08	0 63	6 52	..	..	3 41	..	4 83	..	..
September ..	0 52	..	0 17	..	..	..	..	5 27	0 6	..
October ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November ..	0 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December ..	0 5	..	..	..	..	0 65	0 10	..	..	..
Total ..	7 66	3 09	10 74	3 71	0 40	4 06	1 96	14 98	5 35	1 46

*Average for over 40 years.

Part B.—By

Hyderabad ..	6 37	3 9	10 74	3 71	0 40	4 6	1 96	14 98	5 35	1 46
Hala ..	6 54	2 51	15 92	5 22	1 47	7 10	1 7	13 2	4 8	1 9
Tando Allahyar ..	6 66	2 82	10 89	3 29	0 13	6 80	1 80	9 97	6 86	1 55
Guni ..	7 17	3 89	10 90	3 6	0 12	4 26	4 0	14 25	5 37	2 69
Tando Bago ..	8 87	5 39	11 43	7 16	0 8	14 55	1 62	11 1	4 28	2 86
Badin ..	10 11	9 32	13 94	2 92	0 29	15 28	4 28	12 47	4 5	2 26
Dero Mohbat ..	8 04	4 87	12 86	2 3	0 45	11 33	7 31	10 2	8 49	3 41

II.

FALL.

at Hyderabad.

fall.

1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
0 62	..	..	0 53	0 11	0 7	0 2	0 66	..	..	..
0 99	2 8	1 23	..	..	..	..	..	0 33	0 80	0 2
..	0 74	0 47	..	..	..	3 63	..	0 9	0 31	0 15
0 33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2	..
..	0 56	2 15	..	..	2 49	..	..	0 9	1 8	0 2
0 35	2 26	..	15 63	5 71	6 5	..	1 78	13 21	1 16	0 37
..	1 86	2 32	3 47	0 63	1 62	..	2 84	..	..	..
0 20	0 24	..	..	0 17	..	..	..	..	0 7	0 44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 53	7 74	6 17	19 63	6 62	10 23	3 65	5 28	14 72	4 9	1 4

Talukas.

2 53	7 74	6 17	19 63	6 62	10 23	3 65	5 28	14 72	4 9	1 4
1 98	7 11	9 11	10 72	8 3	10 72	4 64	7 48	18 30	5 66	2 29
2 17	..	7 39	25 3	5 24	11 88	2 46	8 45	22 58	3 48	0 37
1 57	9 46	8 15	19 77	5 10	15 39	3 18	4 4	18 9	6 10	3 93
3 95	9 48	14 45	16 4	13 79	9 85	2 87	7 69	25 12	6 67	9 5½
4 1	9 88	13 98	21 33	13 7	14 83	2 5	8 8	39 3	8 52	2 66
2 24	7 12	13 9	19 10	7 53	14 92	1 99	5 24	22 26	4 45	1 17

TABLE III.

TEMPERATURE (AT HYDERABAD).

Years.	January.		May.		July.		November.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	88	45	114	75	105	79	100	51
1897 ..	82	37	116	75	110	74	98	52
1898 ..	89	42	114	74	111	73	97	52
1899 ..	83	37	119	73	106	76	98	54
1900 ..	80	36	114	73	109	79	100	55
1901 ..	80	40	119	73	112	76	100	52
1902 ..	95	43	115	59	111	75	98	58
1903 ..	79	39	115	71	107	72	98	47
1904 ..	85	40	116	72	108	77	98	57
1905 ..	82	33	119	75	111	78	99	52
1906 ..	76	47	110	78	100	81	93	64
1907 ..	81	54	104	75	102	82	92	61
1908 ..	77	51	107	76	95	80	89	59
1909 ..	74	49	106	76	97	80	92	63
1910 ..	75	49	105	77	94	79	89	59
1911 ..	71	51	107	78	97	79	84	59
1912 ..	76	54	109	78	101	82	86	59
1913 ..	79	51	106	79	97	80	88	59
1914 ..	78	53	110	79	96	82	87	66
1915 ..	76	50	105	78	101	82	90	60

TABLE IV.

Population of Towns (Census).

Town.	Total.					Males.					Females.				
	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1872.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hala ..	4,096	3,967	5,058	4,985	5,853	2,250	2,122	2,649	2,628	3,145	1,846	1,845	2,409	2,357	2,708
Hyderabad ..	43,088	48,153	58,048	69,378	75,952	23,565	25,203	30,632	37,275	41,882	19,523	22,950	27,416	32,103	34,070
Matiari ..	4,920	5,054	5,815	6,608	6,487	2,606	2,566	2,924	3,338	3,363	2,314	2,488	2,891	3,270	3,124
Nasarpur ..	3,106	3,206	3,914	4,511	4,342	1,578	1,621	1,990	2,294	2,156	1,528	1,585	1,924	2,217	2,186
Tando Allahyar ..	3,913	4,170	4,308	4,324	4,287	2,082	2,321	2,381	2,303	2,355	1,831	1,849	1.927	2,021	1,932
Tando Muhammad Khan	3,412	3,281	4,126	4,635	4,978	1,882	1,755	2,228	2,391	2,655	1,530	1,526	1,898	2,244	2,323
Total ..	62,535	67,831	81,269	94,441	101,899	33,963	35,588	42,804	50,229	55,556	28,572	32,243	38,465	44,212	46,343

TABLE V.

Religion and Education (Census of 1911).

Taluka.	Religion.				Education. Number of persons.	
	Hindu.	Mussal-man.	Christian.	Other.	Able to read and write.	Able to read and write English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Badin ..	16,486	67,100	13	86	1,671	85
Dero Mohbat ..	9,180	39,905	..	2	1,121	57
Guni ..	15,272	75,928	7	159	1,764	26
Tando Bago ..	15,795	51,509	5	369	1,286	26
Tando Allahyar ..	16,768	49,639	2	..	2,005	63
Hyderabad ..	64,634	82,364	1,019	440	15,092	3,527
Hala ..	23,995	81,038	2	322	3,762	79
Total ..	162,130	447,463	1,048	1,378	26,701	3,863

TABLE VI.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE (CENSUS OF 1911).

Caste, tribe or race numbering more than 10,000.	Name of Taluka.							
	Badin.	Guni.	Dero Mohbat.	Tando Bago.	Hyder-abad.	Hala.	Tando Allahyar.	District Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU ..	16,486	15,272	9,180	15,795	64,634	23,995	16,768	162,130
Dhed ..	3,150	3,144	2,023	1,789	2,482	2,359	3,056	18,003
Koli ..	5,105	3,265	1,028	1,550	1,361	464	284	13,057
Vani ..	3,672	5,287	4,323	2,826	37,551	16,241	8,158	78,058
Lohana ..	3,672	5,287	4,320	2,826	37,551	16,241	8,158	78,055
Others ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Minor and unspecified ...	4,559	3,576	1,806	9,630	23,240	4,931	5,270	53,012
MUSSALMAN ..	67,100	75,928	39,905	51,509	82,364	81,038	49,639	447,483
Arab ..	2,354	2,402	1,059	950	4,266	3,327	1,403	15,761
Baluchi ..	15,823	17,373	15,291	17,518	13,862	13,120	14,494	267,481
Burdi ..	334	363	22	335	282	..	1	1,337
Chandia Haji ..	2,650	1,278	685	3,112	1,324	780	127	9,956
Dombki ..	1,304	680	949	1,582	182	..	886	5,583
Jamali ..	1,114	504	99	1,822	618	1,746	182	6,085
Jatoi ..	982	335	194	214	307	128	137	2,297
Khoso ..	1,114	1,565	1,454	1,816	1,219	1,573	148	8,889
Laghari ..	1,305	2,135	3,542	3,195	1,785	2,167	4,398	18,527
Lashari ..	1,144	1,911	162	587	849	1,656	1,340	7,649
Mari ..	39	..	20	6	134	495	131	825
Rind ..	3,336	6,795	4,592	3,745	4,848	3,242	5,801	32,359
Others ..	2,501	1,807	3,572	1,104	2,314	1,333	1,343	13,974
Jat ..	1,383	3,931	805	671	2,963	3,479	3,707	16,939
Muhana ..	10,450	5,921	1,449	5,011	4,641	3,099	1,078	31,649
Sama ..	8,553	16,443	13,843	16,195	29,128	27,003	17,673	128,838
Sumra ..	1,660	1,082	542	916	2,638	1,242	344	8,424
Sindhi ..	13,787	16,132	601	60	8,649	16,625	1,369	57,223
Minor and unspecified ...	13,090	12,644	6,315	10,188	16,217	13,143	9,571	81,168

TABLE VII.

Distribution of Land and Crops.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Total area for which statistics are available.	Not recorded.	5,745,361	5,288,027	2,826,938	2,831,122
Not available for cultivation		1,244,100	1,143,582	532,139	518,804
A. Forest lands ..		128,951	141,638	64,495	68,794
B. Others ..		1,115,149	1,001,944	467,614	450,010
Available for cultivation		4,501,261	4,144,445	2,294,799	2,312,318
A. Unoccupied ..		2,319,079	1,991,303	918,641	931,548
B. Occupied ..	991,321	2,182,182	2,153,142	1,376,158	1,380,770
(1) Current fallows ..	520,335	1,346,843	1,218,534	810,179	783,225
(2) Net area cropped during the year.	470,986	835,339	934,608	565,979	597,545
A. Irrigated—	Not recorded.	826,429	927,428	562,126	597,265
By canals ..		772,509	874,452	557,897	591,123
By wells and tanks ..		53,920	6,102	177	110
Direct from river ..			46,874	4,052	6,032
B. On rainfall ..		8,910	7,180	3,853	280
Crops.					
Cereals	408,219	619,281	749,830	441,454	502,976
Juari ..	77,705	100,637	128,148	8,083	12,085
Bajri ..	204,946	289,802	320,517	176,103	166,967
Paddy ..	93,065	176,324	231,246	238,422	291,400
Wheat ..	24,403	46,287	65,007	17,302	29,365
Barley ..	1,666	5,506	4,196	1,397	2,965
Other cereals ..	6,434	725	716	147	194
Pulses ..	10,642	22,598	20,426	5,699	6,852
Gram ..	1,402	2,250	3,241	156	146
Green gram ..	1,656	3,004	2,636	592	437
Chickling vetch ..	7,584	15,700	13,705	4,751	5,593
Other pulses ..	..	1,644	844	200	676
Tobacco ..	2,048	5,503	4,200	3,247	2,934
Sugarcane ..	1,083	926	847	1,081	837
Oil-seeds (not forest) ..	11,613	92,942	93,223	33,636	27,400
Sesame ..	11,613	42,119	16,932	5,290	1,744
Rapeseed ..	..	10,376	8,032	3,156	1,128
Jamba ..	..	40,447	68,259	25,190	24,528
Other oil-seeds ..	..	..	..	..	..
Fibres ..	32,572	73,282	51,090	67,433	36,852
Cotton ..	32,540	72,857	50,814	67,244	36,613
Other fibres ..	32	425	276	189	239
Orchard and garden produce ..	3,793	26,224	13,633	10,922	10,853
Condiments and spices ..	..	1,497	1,008	402	525
Dyes (not forest) ..	3,268	6,843	6,482	3	6
Indigo ..	3,268	6,834	6,472	..	..
Other dyes ..	..	9	10	3	6
Starches ..	..	20	83	59	23
Drugs and narcotics other than tobacco ..	..	17	1	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	42	18,821	11,999	21,407
Total crop ..	473,238	849,175	959,644	575,935	610,665
Less area twice-cropped ..	2,252	13,836	25,036	9,956	13,120
Actual area cropped ..	470,986	835,339	934,608	565,979	597,545

TABLE VIII.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Cattle and other quadrupeds.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cattle—	Not available.				
Plough cattle ..		230,915 (Plough cattle and Bulls for breeding purposes)	179,253	99,926	108,098
Bulls for breeding purposes			2,952	1,216	1,309
Oxen and he-buffaloes for other purposes.		2,462	4,692	1,407	2,674
Milch cattle ..		200,602	211,653	154,884	177,103
Young stock ..		Not recorded.	100,510	86,790	110,743
Total ..		433,979	499,060	344,223	399,927
Others—					
Horses or ponies ..		20,318	22,983	14,739	19,011
Sheep ..		182,982 (Sheep and Goats)	40,970	24,559	32,468
Goats ..			301,116	157,808	130,225
Camels ..		Not recorded.	50,163	30,446	26,520
Mules ..		Do.	233	161	71
Donkeys ..		19,798	33,526	22,335	29,958
Total ..		223,098	448,991	250,048	238,253
Ploughs ..		104,570	79,394	40,885	43,481
Carts ..		1,203	1,127	1,056	1,106

TABLE IX.

SOURCES OF WATER-SUPPLY DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

Taluka.	Number of wells for	
	Irrigation.	Other purposes.
1	2	3
Guni ..	1	176
Badin ..	....	46
Dero Mohbat ..	48	98
Tando Bago ..	17	72
Hyderabad ..	166	105
Tando Allahyar ..	117	527
Hala ..	147	421
Total ..	496	1,445

TABLE

IRRIGATION

Particulars.		1870-1871.			1880-1881.			
		Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Capital outlay up to 1915-16.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
	Rs.							
1. Alibahar Kacheri	23,917	35,926	23,698	6,964	8,411	16,423	3,669	9,325
2. Great Marakh*	2,15,746	127,859	74,108	19,196	45,595	1,00,979	6,613	49,421
3. Sarfraz	1,24,680	8,552	19,562	6,789	20,127	27,892	9,023	27,814
4. Fuleli canal†	19,84,662	132,333	3,25,319	1,18,103	203,865	4,32,301	1,10,364	332,765
5. Hasan Ali canal	3,03,374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Gharo Mahmudo*	..	85,484	88,885	22,022	49,798	94,813	36,445	71,755
2. Kari Shumali* (Ghalu)	..	52,090	56,349	16,419	30,934	44,255	12,616	42,668
3. Nasir	..	18,111	39,415	8,250	25,910	41,721	14,001	32,088
4. Other canals, Hyderabad Canals district.		55,672	56,110	11,705	18,548	49,157	7,740	28,127
5. Other canals, Fuleli Canals district‡.		16,547	33,652	15,649	17,626	38,026	19,307	20,314
6. Hajipur band	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.								
1. Hyderabad canals district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Fuleli canals district	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The figures are for the whole canals irrigating

† The figures are for the whole canal. A very small

‡ Includes figures for Mulchand canal irrigating

X.

WORKS.

1890-1891.		1900-1901.			1910-1911.			1915-1916.		
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Area irrigated.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
16,905	5,341	9,933	19,479	5,413	15,481	34,940	2,730	2,020	5,331	3,236
95,837	41,663	51,886	1,11,598	43,571	67,549	1,62,227	24,308	7,708	15,623	26,168
40,995	22,529	24,792	39,950	19,246	30,154	62,111	11,890	25,805	51,658	14,483
6,17,759	2,52,917	406,741	7,97,581	2,35,481	364,616	7,67,988	2,97,997	416,970	10,13,578	3,47,398
..	..	..	..	..	18,139	38,867	22,851	17,945	47,616	18,867
1,23,022	46,507	69,484	1,23,206	42,921	77,375	1,76,115	23,590	50,105	99,397	32,745
73,795	22,491	32,368	60,725	14,132	34,448	68,843	12,449	31,574	62,236	12,319
63,526	21,964	28,217	60,471	19,697	33,629	72,949	12,449	26,109	59,174	29,722
59,150	23,969	2,174	4,948	1,106	8,631	20,789	2,081	16	37	1,957
46,619	35,291	29,830	74,374	24,757	21,072	53,348	28,320	26,973	64,862	32,647
..	..	..	..	33,300	..	85	7,140	..	..	..
..	..	..	10	16	..	..	1,320	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	10,617	403,827	8,60,288	3,56,308	..	286	40,586

Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts.
portion, however, Fuleli (Gaja), irrigates Karachi district also.
Karachi district also.

TABLE XI.

TAKAVI ADVANCES, COLLECTIONS AND OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

Year.	Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.			Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884.		
	Advances.	Collections.	Outstanding balances.	Advances.	Collections.	Outstanding balances.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-1896 ..	45,830	14,351	59,510	19,545	16,686	17,650
1896-1897 ..	23,540	20,895	62,154	5,615	11,709	11,556
1897-1898 ..	2,200	15,227	49,127	2,050	4,104	9,503
1898-1899 ..	48,655	16,876	80,906	5,248	4,759	9,991
1899-1900 ..	86,124	21,796	1,45,234	45,564	10,805	44,750
1900-1901 ..	59,756	40,332	1,64,658	71,913	45,110	71,552
1901-1902 ..	50,014	43,967	1,70,893	1,16,663	67,899	1,20,515
1902-1903 ..	90,670	59,304	2,01,901	1,18,275	81,465	1,57,208
1903-1904 ..	76,573	37,445	1,95,649	59,580	46,309	1,17,774
1904-1905 ..	1,00,836	55,880	2,41,912	82,827	66,936	1,32,312
1905-1906 ..	25,248	28,531	69,102	33,945	35,577	59,738
1906-1907 ..	34,547	24,853	78,796	38,125	34,716	63,147
1907-1908 ..	45,330	22,740	1,01,386	56,837	26,940	93,044
1908-1909 ..	28,715	31,702	98,399	53,888	37,419	1,09,513
1909-1910 ..	46,735	42,475	1,02,659	65,449	51,059	1,23,903
1910-1911 ..	41,813	54,503	93,949	78,025	1,10,593	91,335
1911-1912 ..	22,450	36,261	80,138	73,460	72,675	92,120
1912-1913 ..	36,965	35,666	81,437	78,795	78,468	98,447
1913-1914 ..	22,605	34,697	69,346	73,954	75,993	96,408
1914-1915 ..	35,015	34,638	69,723	88,756	82,029	1,03,060
1915-1916 ..	25,875	34,768	60,830	53,758	1,02,252	54,566

TABLE XII.

PRICES IN SEERS (80 TOLAS) PER RUPEE AND WAGES (AT HYDERABAD).

Year.	Wheat.	Rice.	Bajri.	Juari.	Gram.	Salt.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Able bodied agricultural labourer	Syce or horse-keeper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
1896 ..	12	10	15	15	14	13	*Rs. 1-1-0 per diem.*	*Rs. 1-2-0 per diem.*	*As. 5 per diem.*	*Rs. 10 per mensem.*
1897 ..	8	8	11	11	8	12				
1898 ..	10	9	16	15	11	12				
1899 ..	12	12	20	20	14	12				
1900 ..	10	8	10	11	10	12				
1901 ..	9	9	17	17	8	12				
1902 ..	12	11	14	13	14	13				
1903 ..	12	11	16	18	14	12				
1904 ..	12	9	19	19	15	15				
1905 ..	11	8	15	15	15	18				
1906 ..	11	8	13	14	11	18	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1907 ..	11	8	18	20	12	19	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1908 ..	8	5	10	10	9	22	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1909 ..	8	8	13	13	10	24	1 4	1 4	0 8	12
1910 ..	9	8	12	14	13	24	1 8	1 6	0 10	15
1911 ..	10	7	13	13	15	22	1 8	1 6	0 10	15
1912 ..	9	7	10	10	13	25	1 8	1 6	0 10	15
1913 ..	9	6	12	12	11	21	1 8	1 8	0 10	15
1914 ..	9	6	11	12	10	23	1 8	1 8	0 10	15
1915 ..	8	6	10	11	9	23	1 8	1 12	0 10	15

Note 1.—Prices during the last fortnight of March.

Note 2.—Wages, which differ from those contained in published statements, are taken from a report specially compiled by the Mukhtiarkar of Hyderabad. The average monthly earnings of a labourer must not be taken at 30 times the daily wage here shown. Allowance must be made for Fridays, holidays and periods of idleness.

TABLE XIII.

FAMINE.

No famine has affected the district during the past 20 years.

TABLE XIV.

FOREST STATISTICS.

Particulars.	1880-1881.	1890-1891.	1900-1901.	1910-1911.	1915-1916.
	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.	Sq.m. A.
1. Area—					
Reserved ..	213 25	218 544	263 307	191 302	148 186
Protected ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	213 25	218 544	263 307	191 302	148 186
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Chief products—					
(1) Timber ..	88,296	1,13,191	56,795	28,406	14,417
(2) Firewood ..				57,138	33,370
(3) Grazing ..	'15,792	17,392	13,069	9,577	11,922
(4) Babul pods ..	7,070	10,494	9,948	10,856	12,025
(5) Lac ..	1,500	1,730	1,701	3,900	645
(6) Other products ..	12,795	11,115	7,106	7,594	5,205
3. Receipts ..	1,25,453	1,53,922	88,619	1,17,471	77,584
4. Expenditure ..	66,523	87,127	23,443	26,702	35,276
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
5. Area of plantation ..	24,078	6,539	18,485	2,881	5,992
6. Area closed to grazing ..	24,078	6,539	18,485	2,881	2,675

Note 1.—The figures for each year are given for the revenue district as it was constituted in that year.

Note 2.—Revenue and expenditure on account of direction, working plans and forest contour survey are not accounted for in the statement.

TABLE XV.

Previous and Current Settlements.

Taluka.	Previous settlement. Description.	Previous settlement. Period.	Previous settlement. Average area assessed.	Previous settlement. Average yearly assessment.	Previous settlement. Average rate per acre.	Current (irrigational) settlement showing Date of introduction.	No. of groups.	Kharif. Gardens.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Other flow.	Kharif. Lift.	Kharif. Lift aided by flow.	Rabi. Lift.	Rabi. Sailabi.	Rabi. Bosi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs. a.			Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Hala ..	Irrigational ..	1888-89 to 1905-06 ..	55,484	1,50,273	2 11	1906-07 ..	2 {	4 3 4 0	3 12 3 8	3 4 3 0	2 12 2 8	3 0 2 12	3 8 3 4	3 4 3 0	3 0 2 12
Tando Allahyar ..	Do. ..	1897-98 to 1907-08 ..	54,553	1,19,033	2 6	1907-08 ..	3 {	4 3 2 12	3 12 3 4	3 2 2 10	2 8 2 0	2 12 2 4	3 4 2 8	3 0 2 4	3 0 2 4
Hyderabad ..	Do. ..	1885-86 to 1906-07 ..	50,506	1,59,514	3 2	1907-08 ..	3 {	4 12 4 4	4 12 4 4	4 0 3 8	3 6 2 12	3 10 3 0	4 8 3 12	4 0 3 4	4 0 3 4
Tando Bazo ..	Do. ..	1898-99 to 1912-13 ..	81,293	1,99,470	2 7	1912-13 ..	4	Mode of irrigation. }	3 12 2 8	2 12 2 0	2 0 1 4	2 4 1 8	2 12 2 0	2 4 1 8	2 4 1 8
Badin ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	107,394	2,68,343	2 8	Do. ..	4	Do. }	4 0 2 12	2 12 2 0	2 0 1 4	.. ..	2 12 2 0	2 4 1 8	2 4 1 8
Guni ..	Do ..	1893-94 to 1912-13 ..	70,488	1,95,628	2 12	Do. ..	4	Do. }	4 0 2 12	3 0 2 4	2 4 1 8	2 8 1 12	2 12 2 0	2 4 1 8	2 4 1 8
Dero Mohbat ..	Do. ..	1886-87 to 1912-13 ..	50,162	97,243	1 15	Do. ..	4	Do. }	4 0 2 12	3 0 2 4	2 4 1 8	2 8 1 12	2 12 2 0	2 8 1 12	2 8 1 12

rates per acre for the highest and lowest groups.

Taluka.			Barani.		River kacha.					Others.			
						Rabi.							
	Sailabi aided by lift.	Bosi aided by lift.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif and peshras.	Wheat and barley.	Other crops.	Land sown but not ploughed.	Simko crop.	Babul groves (luris).	Average area assessed.	Average yearly assessment.	Average rate per acre.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs.	Rs. a.
Hala ..	3 12 3 8	3 8 3 4	1 8 1 8	2 8 2 8	3 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	0 8	1 4 1 2	69,900	1,96,491	2 13
Tando Allahyar ..	3 8 2 12	3 8 2 12	1 4 1 0	2 4 2 0		No kacha				0 12 0 8	61,527	1,44,948	2 6
Hyderabad ..	4 8 3 12	4 8 3 12	2 0 1 12	3 0 2 12	3 0	3 0	2 8	1 8	..	1 8 1 0	59,368	193,569	3 4
Tando Bago ..	2 12 2 0	2 12 2 0	1 4 1 0	1 8 1 4		No kacha				0 10 0 4	86,260	2,42,164	2 13
Badin ..	2 12 2 0	2 12 2 0	1 4 1 0	1 8 1 4		Do.				0 10 0 4	110,445	3,50,952	3 3
Guni ..	2 12 2 0	2 12 2 0	1 4 1 0	1 8 1 4		Do.				1 0 0 8	79,904	2,31,954	2 14
Dero Mohbat ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 4 1 4	1 8 1 8		Do.				0 10 0 4	67,145	1,47,064	2 3

TABLE XVI.

Criminal Justice.

Offence.	Persons convicted or bound over in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
1. Offences against public tranquillity ..	79	90	13
2. Murder .. .. }	9	11	1
3. Culpable homicide .. .. }		5	2
4. Rape	....		
5. Hurt, criminal force and assault, including grievous hurt.	131	123	145
6. Dacoity and robbery	7	26	63
7. Theft, including cattle theft	315	495	530
8. Other offences against the I. P. C. ..	256	378	435
9. Bad livelihood	125	160	95
10. Police	125	171	51
11. Salt Law	....	....	....
12. Excise	19	24	15
13. Forest	19	30	21
14. Stamps	....	....	....
15. Municipal	237	307	146
16. Other offences	758	927	761
Total ..	2,080	2,747	2,278

TABLE XVII.

Work of the Criminal Courts.

Class of Court.	Number of persons tried in		
	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4
Original.			
Persons tried by—			
Subordinate Magistrates .. .. } District, Sub-Divisional and 1st Class Magistrates. }	7,861	8,917	8,048
Court of Session	117	131	194
Total ..	8,978	9,048	8,242
Appellate.			
Number of appellants to District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	109	138	130
Number of appellants to Court of Session ..	274	248	285
Total ..	383	386	415
Revisional.			
Number of applicants for revision by District Magistrate.	4	7	6
Number of applicants for revision by Court of Session.	45	23	38
Total ..	49	30	44
Grand Total ..	9,410	9,464	8,701

TABLE XVIII.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Year.	Original.								Appeal.	
	Number of suits brought in						Value of suits brought in		Total number of Appeals.	
	Subordinate Judges' Courts.			District Judge's Court.						
	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	For money or moveable property.	Title or other suits.	Total.	Subordinate Judges' Courts.	District Judge's Court.	From decrees.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1913 ..	4,291	594	4,885	10	6	16	16,85,332	50,830	86	4
1914 ..	4,755	611	5,366	1	7	8	19,24,109	3,787	64	16
1915 ..	6,067	551	6,618	2	18	20	15,11,821	2,703	65	27

TABLE XIX.

REGISTRATION.

Year.	Registration offices.	Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.		Total receipts.	
		Documents registered.	Value of property transferred.	Ordinary fees.	Documents registered.	Ordinary fees.	Ordinary fees.	Extra-ordinary fees and fines.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ..	12	4,114	20,20,575	9,624	145	295	9,935	7,473
1897-98 ..	12	3,462	19,24,003	8,775	152	363	9,177	6,437
1898-99 ..	12	3,799	20,92,161	9,435	137	268	9,745	6,740
1899-1900 ..	12	4,047	20,38,598	9.225	130	275	9,526	7,087
1900-1901 ..	12	4,473	23,81,504	10,739	128	258	11,048	7,506
1901-1902 ..	12	3,138	18,11,259	7,780	113	216	8,052	6,296
1902 ..	12	3,122	17,85,414	8,403	127	266	8,735	6,142
1903 ..	12	3,286	19,23,972	8.705	120	249	9,012	5,882
1904 ..	12	3,436	21,26,889	9,529	112	263	9,862	6,811
1905 ..	12	3,553	23,97,985	14,278	123	398	14,817	1,990
1906 ..	12	3,270	33,10,688	13,211	127	427	13,750	2,059
1907 ..	12	3,724	34,56,759	16,822	129	477	17,476	2,445
1908 ..	12	3,902	35,19,457	17,416	113	410	18,018	2,593
1909 ..	12	4,458	33,84,579	17,278	152	448	17,848	2,360
1910 ..	12	4,890	35,91,559	17,979	143	433	18,552	2,725
1911 ..	12	5,735	42,57,627	21,189	198	718	22,057	2,839
1912 ..	7	3,648	46,66,255	18,118	86	343	18,544	1,793
1913 ..	7	3,808	59,46,641	20,660	79	414	21,171	2,263
1914 ..	7	3,482	37,50,762	15,726	67	361	16,179	1,973
1915 ..	7	3,113	35,39,500	13,998	2	245	14,328	1,775

Note.—From 1902 details are for the calendar year, and for the preceding years, for the financial year. Figures for the months of January to March 1902 have been included both in 1901-02 and in 1902.

TABLE XX.

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE, 1915.

Police station.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.	Extra Guards.	
						Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hala ..	1	2	7	33	43	..	..
Saidabad ..	..	1	1	9	11	..	..
Uderolal ..	..	1	1	9	11	..	..
Matiari ..	..	1	4	19	24	..	..
Tando Allahyar ..	..	2	8	41	51	..	..
Tando Jam ..	..	1	3	16	20	..	..
Husri ..	..	1	2	16	19	..	..
Hyderabad ..	2	8	79	376	465	..	..
Tando Muhammad Khan ..	1	2	6	38	47	..	..
Tando Ghulam Hyder ..	..	1	3	11	15	..	..
Khorwah ..	..	1	3	17	21	..	..
Matli ..	..	1	6	27	34	..	..
Tando Bago ..	..	1	7	33	41	..	..
Badin ..	..	1	8	31	40	..	..
Talhar ..	..	1	2	10	13	..	..
Riverain Police on either side of the river (3 Police stations).	1	3	13	49	66	..	..
Total ..	5	28	153	735	921	..	..

Summary for the district.

1. At 11 Police stations* ..	1	11	30	143	185		
2. At 13 out-posts ..	..	..	17	75	92		
3. At district head-quarters ..	2	8	79	376	465		
4. At táluka head-quarters ..	2	9	27	141	179		
5. Total in the district ... Armed ..	..	..	55	252	307		
5. Total in the district ... Unarmed ..	5	28	59	335	477		
5. Total in the district ... Mounted ..	..	..	39	98	137		
5. Total in the district ... Total ..	5	28	153	735	921		
6 Sanctioned strength ..	5	28	153	735	921		

* Includes the 3 Riverain Police Stations and excludes Police Stations at district and taluka head-quarters.

TABLE XXI.

JAILS.

Name and class of jail.	Accommodation for			Daily average number of prisoners in																			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Hyderabad central prison.	860	44	904	673	637	901	1,068	1,109	902	860	682	690	869	854	871	916	642	809	930	1,040	1,111	1,238	1,245
Sind gang ..	536	..	536	310	276	326	409	400	438	353	292	362	380	444	428	459	432	573	653	636	744	778	801
Guni sub-jail ..	..	..	..	6	8	14	22	} Con	verted	into	3rd	class	sub-	jail.									
Hala sub-jail ..	..	..	..	14	17	25	15																
Lock-ups and 3rd class sub-jails.	90	25	115	42	57	70	61	105	87	82	71	88	123	165	126	140	119	119	82	111	61	50	52
Total ..	1,486	69	1,555	1,045	995	1,336	1,575	1,614	1,427	1,295	1,045	1,140	1,372	1,463	1,525	1,515	1,193	1,501	1,665	1,777	1,916	2,066	2,098

TABLE XXII-A.

Revenue Details.

Head of revenue realised.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	19,80,696	17,05,327	15,67,570	21,10,929	16,48,098	17,35,220	20,46,020	15,77,586	18,94,450	20,96,396	39,12,300
Stamps* ..	1,71,736	1,74,185	1,73,021	1,86,391	1,97,610	2,02,309	1,64,772	1,87,675	1,38,550	1,81,279	1,85,700
Income tax* ..	89,747	90,741	91,789	89,253	1,02,250	99,218	1,07,848	1,15,149	74,308	61,998	83,600
Excise* ..	1,18,933	1,05,748	1,42,357	1,61,109	1,06,949	99,975	91,907	1,15,748	1,00,704	1,27,972	1,65,400
Local Fund† ..	4,08,088	3,87,579	3,20,308	3,71,407	3,35,967	3,46,930	4,01,106	3,88,418	3,58,409	3,88,373	7,36,700
Other sources‡ ..	1,59,520	1,60,712	75,374	98,339	92,910	76,284	66,616	1,04,660	1,40,099	1,45,752	55,11,300
Total ..	29,28,720	26,24,292	23,70,419	30,17,428	24,83,784	25,59,936	28,78,269	24,89,236	27,06,520	30,01,770	1,05,95,000

Head of revenue realised.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue* ..	43,48,900	29,84,300	22,76,700	29,43,600	30,40,800	30,33,100	14,66,424	15,45,955	14,92,377	18,00,036
Stamps* ..	1,81,400	1,81,600	1,78,700	1,86,600	1,90,500	1,96,900	1,50,260	1,59,260	1,20,173	1,64,782
Income tax* ..	87,100	66,300	67,400	62,400	65,900	67,000	47,815	39,503	38,297	70,417
Excise* ..	1,77,600	1,73,900	1,63,800	1,54,600	6,05,900	7,23,600	2,12,034	1,13,393	1,28,138	1,23,567
Local Fund† ..	5,69,000	4,26,600	3,90,400	3,91,600	4,11,100	4,26,700	80,568	2,33,107	2,13,846	2,48,242
Other sources‡ ..	54,27,000	50,90,300	44,30,500	42,33,300	48,30,900	60,09,700	28,32,725	87,02,390	89,28,735	82,30,527
Total ..	1,07,91,000	89,23,000	75,07,500	79,72,100	91,44,200	1,04,57,000	47,89,826	1,07,93,608	1,09,30,566	1,06,37,571

*The figures against these represent the collections at the treasuries of the district, irrespective of the district for which they were collected, and will not agree with the detailed tables XXIII, XXV, XXVI and XXIV, which show the revenues of the district.

† Includes village cess also and will not agree with table XXVII.

‡ Exclusive of forest revenue.

Note.—Part A gives figures for the financial year. In Part B, the details are for the revenue year.

TABLE XXII-B.

REVENUE DETAILS BY TALUKAS FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

Taluka.	Land revenue.	Stamps	Income tax.	Excise.	Other sources.	Local fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Guni ..	3,03,014	16,381	5,955	10,958	Talukawar details not available.	9,456	
Badin ..	4,38,215	4,529	4,087	7,442		17,613	
Dero Mohbat ..	1,49,165	1,348	1,783	3,025		5,15	
Hyderabad ..	2,42,891	1,09,903	45,435	78,476		1,89,68[illegible]	
Tando Bago ..	2,75,132	2,264	1,987	2,699		11,02[illegible]	
Tando Allahyar ..	1,64,622	23,616	5,816	7,333		4,76	
Hala ..	2,26,997	6,741	5,354	13,634		10,5[illegible]	
Total ..	18,00,036	1,64,782	70,417	1,23,567	82,30,527	2,48,2	,06,37,571

TABLE XXIII.

LAND REVENUE.

Particulars.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Net Land Revenue—										
(1) Arrears ..	6,341	9,085	14,215	77,417	1,05,343	76,191	1,29,866	2,06,058	1,78,098	1,78,633
(2) Current ..	18,82,121	20,11,750	22,62,145	19,61,311	19,56,745	24,06,747	23,82,309	22,11,362	23,52,428	23,09,108
(3) Total ..	18,88,462	20,20,835	22,76,360	20,38,728	20,62,088	24,82,938	25,12,175	24,17,420	25,30,526	24,87,741
2. Deductions—										
(1) Remissions ..	98,712	9,750	1,13,488	57,054	1,29,433	92,228	1,90,977	1,54,255	1,05,615	1,79,692
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	2,202	1,401	2,342	305	216	1,369	1,636	16,638	5,185	1,761
(3) Total ..	1,00,914	11,151	1,15,830	57,359	1,29,649	93,597	1,92,613	1,70,893	1,10,800	1,81,453
3. Net demand—										
(1) Arrears ..	4,139	7,684	11,873	77,112	1,05,127	74,822	1,28,230	1,89,420	1,72,913	1,76,872
(2) Current ..	17,83,409	20,02,000	21,48,657	19,04,257	18,27,312	23,14,519	21,91,332	20,57,107	22,46,813	21,29,416
(3) Total ..	17,87,548	20,09,684	21,60,530	19,81,369	19,32,439	23,89,341	23,19,562	22,46,527	24,19,726	23,06,288
4. Collections—										
(1) Arrears ..	4,011	5,599	6,248	61,579	80,447	50,938	73,408	86,977	1,16,373	1,27,082
(2) Current ..	17,74,453	19,90,172	20,76,865	18,14,447	17,76,849	22,08,536	20,40,096	19,30,558	21,24,720	19,68,914
(3) Total ..	17,78,464	19,95,771	20,83,113	18,76,026	18,57,296	22,59,474	21,13,504	20,17,535	22,41,093	20,95,996
5. Balance—										
(1) Arrears ..	128	2,085	5,625	15,533	24,680	23,884	54,822	1,02,442	56,540	49,790
(2) Current ..	8,956	11,828	71,792	89,810	50,463	1,05,983	1,51,236	1,26,550	1,22,093	1,60,502
(3) Total ..	9,084	13,913	77,417	1,05,343	75,143	1,29,867	2,06,058	2,28,992	1,78,633	2,10,292

Particulars.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1. Net land revenue—											
(1) Arrears ..	2,10,329	98,112	1,54,497	1,76,790	2,27,121	1,79,154	1,14,943	94,196	99,032	89,610	1,12,723
(2) Current ..	27,64,656	17,97,451	12,47,099	14,67,761	14,01,032	14,17,162	14,57,033	16,21,315	17,64,794	17,07,373	16,77,348
(3) Total ..	29,74,985	18,95,563	14,01,596	16,44,551	16,28,153	15,96,316	15,72,876	17,15,511	18,63,826	17,96,983	17,90,071
2. Deductions—											
(1) Remissions ..	1,74,301	1,33,000	90,794	1,294	6,009	2,973	4,533	52,359	2,62,215	57,687	27,170
(2) Arrears irrecoverable written off.	1,716	2,357	917	69,441	31,687	41,511	21,907	5,801	18,038	8,231	2,136
(3) Total ..	1,76,017	1,35,357	91,711	70,735	37,696	44,484	26,440	58,160	2,80,253	65,918	29,306
3. Net demand—											
(1) Arrears ..	2,08,614	95,755	15,358	1,75,496	2,21,112	1,76,181	1,10,410	88,395	80,994	81,379	1,10,587
(2) Current ..	25,90,354	16,64,451	11,56,305	13,98,320	13,69,345	13,75,651	14,36,026	15,68,956	15,02,579	16,49,686	16,50,178
(3) Total ..	27,98,968	17,60,206	13,09,885	15,73,816	15,90,457	15,51,832	15,46,436	16,57,351	15,83,573	17,31,065	17,60,765
4. Collections—											
(1) Arrears ..	1,44,306	53,053	75,097	96,587	1,27,500	96,614	45,389	38,086	39,769	33,535	65,389
(2) Current ..	25,26,113	15,23,528	10,58,070	12,50,108	12,83,803	13,40,275	14,06,851	15,19,930	14,54,194	15,84,807	16,31,355
(3) Total ..	26,70,419	15,76,581	11,33,167	13,46,695	14,11,303	14,36,889	14 52,240	15,58,016	14,93,963	16,18,342	16,96,744
5. Balance—											
(1) Arrears ..	64,308	42,702	78,483	78,909	93,612	79,567	65,021	50,309	41,226	47,810	45,198
(2) Current ..	64,241	1,40,923	98,235	1,48,212	85,542	35,376	29,175	49,026	48,384	64,913	18,823
(3) Total ..	1,28,549	1,83,625	1,76,718	2,27,121	1,79,154	1,14,943	94,196	99,335	89,610	1,12,723	64,021

TABLE XXIII.

TABLE XXIV.

EXCISE.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	1,990	2,258	2,260	2.513	2,730	2,965	2,688	1,861	3,143	3,321
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty ..	2,98,822	3,10,142	2,89,920	2,85,611	2,85,234	2,75,585	3,00,360	2,03,944	3,14,590	3,43,758
	2. Distillery and license fees ..	9,244	9,726	10,587	10,632	11,767	11,349	11,670	9,745	15,065	15,152
	Total ..	3,08,066	3,19,868	2,99,907	2,96,243	2,97,001	2,86,934	3,12,030	2,13,689	3,29,655	3,58,910
C. Opium and its preparations ..	1. Duty ..	78,582	78,356	80,999	37,227	34,707	33,536	35,115	20,911	35,177	32,875
	2. License fee ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Gain on sale proceeds ..	..	..	..	*17,011	*11,786	*12,908	14,458	†25,576	8,002	13,418
	Total ..	78,582	78,356	80,999	*54,238	*46,493	*46,444	49,573	†46,487	43,179	46,293
D Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27,378	11,858	34,335	47,928
	2. License fees ..	39,735	40,010	46,500	47,100	69,000	64,000	55,166	38,949	44,250	39,571
	Total ..	39,735	40,010	46,500	47,100	69,000	64,000	82,544	50,807	78,585	87,499
E.—Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	3,010	2,976	2,956	3,134	3,126	3,134	3,122	2	31	..
	2. Opium ..	3,698	3,697	3.666	3,671	3,788	3,708	3,669	2,433	3,673	3,667
	Total ..	6.708	6,673	6,622	6,805	6,914	6,842	6,791	2,435	3,704	3,667
	Total Gross Revenue ..	4,35,081	4,47,165	4,36,288	4,06,899*	4,22,138*	*4,07,185	4,53,626	†3,15,279	4,58,266	4,99,690

*Includes Thar and Parkar.

†For the whole of Sind.

Note.—1902-1903 financial year for 8 months and 1903-1904 and 1904-05 full financial years, the previous years being revenue years.

Excised articles.	Receipts from	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Imported liquors ..	1. License fees ..	3.105	3,123	'3,170	3,762	4,830	5,169	5,447	5,096	5,761	6,947	7,370
B. Country spirit and fermented liquors.	1. Still-head duty ..	3,46,525	3,52,375	4,03,289	3,92,662	3,90,214	4,32,607	4,74,320	3,44,125	3,46,416	3,09,412	3,31,221
	2. Distillery and license fees.	15,652	16,683	16,695	16,053	17,039	29,410	54,232	48,831	59,232	58,953	61,326
	Total ..	3,62,177	3,69,058	4,19,984	4,08,715	4,07,253	4,62,017	5,28,552	3,92,956	4,05,648	3,68,365	3,92,547
C. Opium and its preparations	1. Duty ..	32,780	33,655	36,278	35,043	34,478	34,179	36,566	29,850	24,070	22,830	22,470
	2. License fees ..	19,004	22,366	18,963	18,353	18,750	18,921	18,467	13,599	13,310	'16,704	16,047
	3. Gain on sale proceeds ..	18,992	10,526	10,711	14,102	19,598	20,678	21,653	56,237	41,337	49,085	48,160
	Total ..	70,776	66,547	65,952	67,498	72,826	73,778	76,686	99,686	78,717	88,619	86,677
D. Drugs other than opium ..	1. Fees on permits ..	46,044	60,425	77,113	67,050	73,705	78,312	1,07,475	91,394	76,878	85,717	61,443
	2. License fees ..	52,173	49,457	45,871	50,838	56,549	65,416	65,448	49,642	59,130	52,324	57,160
	Total ..	98,217	1,09,882	1,22,984	1,17,888	1,30,254	1,43,728	1,72,923	1,41,036	1,36,008	1,38,041	1,18,603
E. Miscellaneous ..	1. Abkari ..	2,988	84	3	..	..	..	5	..	5,207	12,162	4,758
	2. Opium ..	302	17	22	33	23	11	104	13	21	16	10
	Total ..	3,290	101	25	33	23	11	109	13	5,228	12,178	4,768
	Total gross revenue ..	5,37,565	5,48,711	6,12,115	5,97,896	6,15,186	6,84,703	7,83,717	6,38,787	6,31,362	6,14,150	6,09,165

TABLE XXV.

STAMPS.

Sale proceeds.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps ..	1,09,867	1,16,578	1,19,215	1,29,348	1,41,040	1,35,768	1,19.259	1,33,473	1,28,900	1,18,255
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	68,315	65,452	61,148	64,355	64,124	74,022	52,710	60,563	58,178	62,103
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	....	....	2	....	5	....	....	1	1	....
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps.	7,481	7,602	7,163	7,586	6,754	7,334	6,600	6,522	7,089	7,140
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	892	931	708	771	614	854	775	628	777	606
(4) Impressedstamps and lables.	59,917	56,884	53,262	55,954	56,726	65,834	45,335	53,412	50,311	54,357
(5) Share transfer and one anna impressed stamps.	25	35	13	44	25	....	....	....	....	....
Total ..	1,78,182	1,82,030	1,80,363	1,93,703	2,05,164	2,09,790	1,71,969	1,94,036	1,87,078	1,80 358

Sale proceeds.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Judicial stamps	1,17,956	1,19,834	1,09,052	1,14,139	1,18,305	1,19,717	1,15,089	1,07.538	88.603	76,991	1,02.062
2. Non-judicial stamps ..	66,915	61,300	65,615	64,083	67,914	70,436	81,602	1,00,420	70,745	52,375	62,720
(1) Foreign bill and notarial stamps.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Adhesive revenue stamps ..	4,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Bills of exchange or hundis.	618	667	728	788	804	836	978	1,354	1,417	743	1,088
(4) Impressed stamps and lables	61,737	60,608	64,799	63,295	66,985	69,600	80,219	98,753	69,210	51,439	61,632
(5) Share transfer and one anua impressed stamps.	..	25	88	..	125	..	375	313	88	193	..
Total ..	1,84,871	1.81,134	1,74,667	1,78,222	1,86,219	1,90,153	1,96,691	2,07,958	1,59,318	1,29,366	1,64,782

TABLE XXVI-A.

Income-Tax.

Year.	Part I—Salaries.		Part II—Companies.		Part III—Securities.		Part IV—Other sources.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-96 ..	143	2,277	..	..	..	..	3,529	71,708	3,672	73,985
1896-97 ..	119	2,083	..	..	..	..	3,656	74,236	3,775	76,319
1897-98 ..	97	1,700	..	..	..	..	3,644	74,655	3,741	76,355
1898-99 ..	118	1,940	..	..	..	..	3,740	75,789	3,858	77,729
1899-1900 ..	93	1,721	..	..	..	..	3,915	79,478	4,008	81,199
1900-01 ..	86	1,638	..	..	..	..	3,930	85,690	4,016	87,328
1901-02 ..	73	1,363	..	..	..	..	3,872	87,392	3,945	88,755
1902-03 ..	82	1,514	..	..	..	..	4,021	92,401	4,103	93,915
1903-04 ..	28	851	..	..	..	..	1,592	64,017	1,620	64,868
1904-05 ..	28	902	..	..	..	..	1,431	58,868	1,459	59,770
1905-06 ..	23	670	..	..	..		1,419	59,139	1,442	60,118
1906-07 ..	23	727	..	..	..	..	1,435	62,135	1,458	62,862
1907-08 ..	19	742	..	..	..	..	1,407	62,238	1,426	62,980
1908-09 ..	81	1,241	..	..	..	..	1,362	60,824	1,393	62,065
1909-10 ..	32	1,270	..	..	..	..	1,342	56,474	1,374	57,744
1910-11 ..	38	1,511	..	..	..	..	1,394	59,450	1,432	60,961
1911-12 ..	46	1,734	..	..	..	..	1,462	63,038	1,508	64,772
1912-13 ..	49	1,590	..	..	..	..	983	45,240	1,032	46,830
1913-14 ..	51	1,963	..	..	..	..	887	38,471	938	40,434
1914-15 ..	87	1,911	..	..	..	..	661	29,546	698	31,457
1915-16 ..	40	1,987	..	..	..	..	1,112	50,199	1,152	52,186

Note.—These figures are exclusive of collections on salary, pensions, etc., and interest on securities directly recovered for the district by the Accountant General in Bombay.

TABLE XXVI-B.

INCOME-TAX : CLASSIFICATION OF INCOMES UNDER PART IV.

Year.	Incomes of Rs. 500—1,000		Incomes of Rs. 1,000—1,500.		Incomes of Rs. 1,500—2,000.		Incomes Exceeding Rs. 2,000.		Total.	
	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.	Assessees.	Net collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-96 ..				The details are not available.					3,529	71,708
1896-97 ..				Do.		do.			3,656	74,236
1897-98 ..	2,450	28,335	703	16,056	250	9,492	241	20,772	3,644	74,655
1898-99 ..	2,532	29,153	717	16,5 6	251	9,599	240	20,491	3,740	75,789
1899-1900 ..	2,628	30,014	763	17,362	264	10,025	260	22,077	3,915	79,478
1900-01 ..	2,551	29,038	762	17,415	297	11,153	320	20,084	3,930	85,690
1901-02 ..	2,417	27,475	794	17,653	315	11,768	346	30,496	3,872	87,392
1902-03 ..	2,552	29,365	764	17,368	369	14,132	336	31,536	4,021	92,401
1903-04 ..	..	..	890	19,999	377	14,274	325	29,744	1,592	64,017
1904-05 ..	..	..	820	18,392	299	11,459	312	29,017	1,431	58,868
1905-06 ..	..	..		Details not available.					1,419	59,439
1906-07 ..	..	..			Do.				1,435	62,135
1907-08 ..	..	..			Do.				1,407	62,238
1908-09 ..	..	..	715	16,312	319	12,015	328	32,497	1,362	60,824
1909-10 ..	..	..	711	16,060	321	12,173	310	28,241	1,342	56,474
1910-11 ..	..	..	726	16,456	340	12,817	328	30,177	1,394	59,450
1911-12 ..	..	..	798	17,976	327	12,390	337	32,672	1,462	63,038
1912-13 ..	..	..	525	11,868	216	8,280	242	25,092	983	45,240
1913-14 ..	..	..	473	10,716	195	7,413	219	20,342	887	38,471
1914-15 ..	..	..	350	7,919	141	5,419	170	16,208	661	29,546
1915-16 ..	..	..	600	13,496	231	8,813	281	27,890	1,112	50,199

TABLE XXVII-A.

District Local Board (Receipts and Expenditure.)

Particulars.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Receipts.										
Provincial rates ..	1,31,573	1,24,063	1,11,475	1,39,484	1,22,658	1,27,620	1,47,029	1,48,370	1,41,147	1,52,106
Education ..	2,209	5,444	5,001	3,906	7,249	4.878	5,678	5,591	5,048	4,777
Medical ..	8,600	296	125	155	153	304	4,123	776	511	162
Scientific and other minor departments.	8,578	6,849	6,227	5,795	5,940	5,381	7,456	6,631	10,835	7,370
Civil works ..	19,146	21,549	9,899	12,613	9,296	15,594	23,173	9,029	6,757	10,264
Contributions ..	86,550	92,961	82,234	79,802	82,794	79,775	81,590	94,997	76,580	83,288
Pounds ..	8,025	6.752	4,121	3,384	2,988	1,680	821	2,799	4,036	3,203
Miscellaneous ..	2,532	2,026	1,579	1,469	1,403	960	1,506	1,491	966	778
Total ..	2,67,263	2,59,940	2,20,661	2,46,608	2,32,481	2,36,192	2,71,376	2,69,684	2,45,880	2,61,948
II.—Expenditure.										
Administration ..	5,498	6,667	7,293	7,172	7,316	7,863	8,248	8,420	8,626	7,862
Education ..	81,656	82,688	83,820	81,724	78,813	79,256	77,377	78,070	80,534	85,939
Medical ..	22,287	18,903	31,564	22,301	21,513	21,335	21,774	23,287	23,565	20,883
Scientific and other minor departments.	22,693	26,309	25,885	24,394	20,952	19,288	19,255	20,829	19,762	19,389
Civil works ..	1,10,613	91,356	1,11,785	1,15,379	94,814	76,126	1,21,697	1,09,099	1,28,961	89,471
Contributions ..	....	1,783	1,779	14,154	21,237	5,382	11,635	11,165	12,138	11,270
Miscellaneous ..	7,132	975	1,930	846	1,674	1,231	9,693	795	13,845	1,059
Total ..	2,49,879	2,28,681	2,64,056	2,65,970	2,46,319	2,10,481	2,69,679	2,51,665	2,87,431	2,35,873

TABLE XXVII-A.

Particulars.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—*Receipts.*											
Provincial rates ..	1,55.884	1,38,176	1,39,701	1,03,965	1,19,441	1,40,790	1,49,563	1,30,474	1,14,273	1,08,935	1,20,818
Education ..	5,177	5,920	5,178	8,198	8,878	88,096	89,716	93,461	33,130	35,634	33,533
Medical ..	904	874	1,091	844	781	2,749	1,087	1,639	981	761	848
Scientific and other minor departments.	6,358	12,985	11,801	13,294	5,297	7,945	9,666	8,148	8,879	6,470	6,935
Civil works ..	13,319	13,467	23,331	14,026	11,325	55,483	57,695	58,955	9,161	8,827	7,302
Contributions ..	19,490	1,20,289	1,51,742	1,32,021	1,62,843	4,38,447	47,066	44,301	29,828	25,269	28,202
Pounds ..	1,854	1,080	—233	—730	—702	—1,046	—3,070	—1,778	—2,917	—1,525	921
Miscellaneous ..	615	63	484	1,878	426	74	506	247	,39,802	29,475	49,683
Total ..	3,03,601	2,92,854	3,33,095	2,73,496	3,08,289	3,37,938	3,52,229	3,35,447	2,33,107	2,13,846	2,48,242
II.—*Expenditure.*											
Administration ..	7,711	7,979	9,936	7,903	8,470	7,735	8,079	10,853	6,737	764	1,349
Education ..	91,800	99,108	1,05,568	1,04, 05	1,13,136	1,21,168	1,25,509	1,41,132	50,564	59,223	60,400
Medical ..	19,649	20,793	22,420	24,236	26,197	34,312	28,876	39,827	24,874	20,648	22,176
Scientific and other minor departments.	21,133	25,335	28,854	22,087	15,908	17,490	19,053	16,134	17,136	15,199	13,886
Civil works ..	79,509	93,718	1,87,613	1,61,586	1,40,119	1,26,319	1,31,546	1,35,207	92,790	1,31,337	1,36,432
Contributions ..	8,954	3,105	4,077	4,183	8,988	320	..	..	1,498	500	..
Miscellaneous ..	860	2,163	1,454	5,244	1,373	3,650	1,975	1,694	2,323	1,584	2,687
Total ..	2,29,616	2,52,201	3,59,922	3,29,643	3,14,193	3,10,994	3,15,038	3,44,847	1,95,922	2,29,255	2,36,939

Note.—The figures for the years 1895-96 to 1904-05 include those of the talukas transferred to the Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar districts and will therefore not tally with table XXVII-B.

TABLE XXVII-B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EACH LOCAL BOARD.

Name of board.	1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue.										
District Local Board ..	1,72,725	1,71,339	1,50,126	1,55,218	1,78,498	1,68,230	1,88,340	1,94,337	1,89,539	1,70,017
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..	8,924	7,370	5,548	6,724	4,081	5,937	6.359	6,442	4 196	7,493
Do. do Tando Allahyar ..	7,066	5,475	3,975	6,687	1,281	3,521	6,027	4,633	3,631	4,605
Do. do Hyderabad ..	6,749	5,795	6,565	7,501	3,524	4,773	5,573	5,777	3,217	6,183
Do. do. Guni ..	8,372	8,780	5,840	7,871	4,874	8,036	7,063	5,006	4,381	9,444
Do. do. Dero Mohbat	4,728	3,751	3,153	4,115	3,203	3,427	5,361	8,012	6,474	6,132
Do. do. Tando Bago ..	6,533	9,582	5,303	8,519	5,227	5,280	7,884	6,935	4,477	9,967
Do. do. Badin ..	8,707	11,003	7,988	10,235	6,750	7,002	8,103	8,239	5,730	8,823
Total ..	2,23,804	2,23,095	1,88,498	2,06,870	2,07,438	2,06,206	2,34,710	2,39,411	2,21,675	2,22,664
Expenditure.										
District Local Board ..	1,71,283	1,58,563	1,68,962	1,72,690	1,85,803	1,50,013	1,94,142	1,79,366	2,12,868	1,63 631
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..	6,609	3,021	7,734	10,759	4,075	4,157	5,585	6,852	6,595	6,500
Do. do. Tando Allahyar ..	4,606	2,214	5,098	4,795	6,752	3,568	5,488	4,592	3,686	4,885
Do. do. Hyderabad ..	5,702	6,842	6,564	6,065	3,171	6,563	5,573	3,870	5,299	5,105
Do. do. Guni ..	4,620	11,390	6,763	7,851	4,431	4,755	7,436	6,747	6,126	7,026
Do. do. Dero Mohbat ..	3,949	3,684	3,215	4,287	3,194	3,595	3,484	5,066	7,936	7,716
Do. do. Tando Bago ..	5,752	5,185	5,617	10,792	3,936	5,131	7,701	7,274	6,811	6,599
Do. do. Badin ..	11,880	14,676	8,043	10,827	6,292	7,311	7,439	7,775	8,596	7,359
Total ..	2,14,401	2,05,578	2,11,996	2,28,066	2,17,654	1,85,093	2,36,848	2,21,542	2,57,947	2,08,821

Name of board.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue.											
District Local Board ..	2,60,145	2,53,357	2,67,260	2,04,182	2,27,019	2,49,736	2,65,256	2,55,434	1,63,012	1,33,213	1,67,994
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..	8,117	8,083	10,681	13,328	12,679	12,338	14,421	12,068	10,491	13,075	10,545
Do. do. Tando Allahyar	6,380	4,456	4,655	6,767	9,861	8,852	9,237	7,763	7,495	9,495	4,765
Do. do. Hyderabad ..	7,459	10,635	16,285	12,351	14,466	22,202	18,608	17,220	11,656	12,258	21,687
Do. do. Guni ..	6,121	6,444	11,533	13,622	12,465	11,970	10,468	8,415	14,898	11,312	9,456
Do. do. Dero Mohbat ..	4,954	3,097	8,444	6,494	5,956	6,402	7,588	5,8[illegible]9	2,960	8,784	5,154
Do. do. Tando Bago ..	1,657	3,546	7,687	9,500	10,830	10,978	11,484	11,499	10,185	13,486	11,029
Do. do. Badin ..	8,768	3,236	6,550	7,252	15,013	15,460	15,167	17,199	12,411	12,193	17,612
Total ..	3,03,601	2,92,854	3,33,095	2,73,496	3,08,289	3,37,938	3,52,229	3,35,447	2,33,107	2,13,846	2,48,242
Expenditure.											
District Local Board ..	7,85,495	2,14,953	3,07,292	2,44,611	2,43,195	2,33,779	2,26,070	2,73,455	1,21,866	1,53,942	1,55,219
Taluka Local Board, Hala ..	8.732	5,901	8,899	14,716	12,115	13,276	12,963	15.741	10,660	12,358	10,826
Do. do. Tando Allahyar .	7,495	4,097	8,469	7,899	9,158	8,429	7,795	8,636	7,976	8,941	6,622
Do. do. Hyderabad ..	7,147	7,250	11,777	19,359	15,726	16,400	20.054	7,148	16,287	14,738	14,669
Do. do. Guni ..	7,119	5,453	8,377	17,516	12,121	9,121	12,572	8,323	13,923	9,258	13,230
Do. do. Dero Mohbat ..	3,151	5,256	6,103	6,685	6,159	2,571	10,538	7,410	5,280	7,636	5,303
Do. do. Tando Bago ..	4,010	4,796	7,472	10.131	9,676	10,167	9,913	8,988	9,836	9,243	13,186
Do. do. Badin ..	6,467	4,495	6,533	8,726	6,043	17,251	15,133	15,146	10,094	13,139	17,575
Total ..	2,29,616	2,52,201	3,59,922	3,20,648	3,14,193	3,10,994	3,15,038	3,44,847	1,95,922	2,29,255	2,30,930

TABLE XXVII-B.

TABLE XXVIII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1895-1896.	1896-1897.	1897-1898.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859..	Hala ..	Receipts ..	6,013	6,120	6,633	5,251	6,431	7,015	7,186	7,146	7,247	6,953
		Expenditure ..	6,853	6,698	7,174	5,780	6,401	6,562	7,275	6,976	6,619	7,334
1853..	Hyderabad* ..	Receipts ..	2,04,227	2,24,588	2,63,804	3,09,521	4,17,179	2,16,543	2,26,363	2,38,844	2,73,622	3,59,622
		Expenditure ..	1,86,470	2,20,735	2,69,403	3,20,870	4,17,252	2,26,896	2,24,805	2,43,914	2,39,119	3,01,854
1868..	Matiari ..	Receipts ..	8,929	7,352	6,747	6,570	6,871	7,449	9,744	8,985	8,650	8,980
		Expenditure ..	7,948	6,440	5,802	7,361	6,576	8,249	8,546	9,450	10,396	9,903
1860..	Nasarpur ..	Receipts ..	3,818	3,755	3,892	3,763	4,167	4,400	5,576	5,789	5,993	6,044
		Expenditure ..	3,551	3,397	3,590	4,508	4,498	4,170	4,383	5,533	6,470	5,415
1856..	Tando Allahyar ..	Receipts ..	10,284	9,626	9,082	11,479	11,332	12,901	15,074	14,706	15,166	15,770
		Expenditure ..	11,515	9,490	10,878	11,989	11,695	11,687	11,433	13,069	15,425	13,715
1856..	Tando Muhammad Khan.	Receipts ..	8,121	8,544	9,332	9,573	9,630	10,029	11,019	10,069	12,525	13,616
		Expenditure ..	8,097	8,553	8,790	8,169	9,301	10,655	10,126	10,262	11,463	12,404

* This municipality shows an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXVIII.

Year in which constituted.	Name of municipality.		1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.
1	2		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1859..	Hala ..	Receipts ..	9,791	8,821	8,897	9,945	10,551	10,555	11,242	11,464	11,590	12,334	13,381
		Expenditure ..	7,315	7,843	8,811	11,247	10,780	10,012	9,991	13,855	12,058	10,812	10,992
1853..	Hyderabad*.	Receipts ..	2,24,488	2,50,891	4,41,003	3,39,889	4,19,272	3,52,650	3,61,828	4,11,981	4,43,048	3,13,216	3,97,989
		Expenditure ..	1,95,931	2,35,125	2,85,360	2,98,208	3,26,460	4,40,826	4,59,809	4,55,810	4,10,910	4,16,423	3,28,987
1868..	Matiari ..	Receipts ..	8,930	10,511	11,632	12,639	11,616	12,432	12,063	15,586	12,096	10,914	13,019
		Expenditure ..	8,752	9,831	10,048	12,185	12,114	11,577	12,286	14,610	17,957	11,596	10,209
1860..	Nasarpur ..	Receipts ..	5,636	6,565	6,419	6,626	6,187	9,279	7,386	7,411	7,839	7,356	6,790
		Expenditure ..	5,103	6,013	7,364	6,355	7,274	6,813	7,174	8,543	8,525	10,183	7,324
1856..	Tando Allah-yar.	Receipts ..	16,191	16,757	16,675	13,991	14,872	15,209	16,484	16,062	15,239	15,734	12,884
		Expenditure ..	16,117	18,996	15,439	19,459	13,458	13,699	13,919	14,891	21,163	14,378	14,818
1856..	Tando Muhammad Khan.	Receipts ..	14,696	11,758	20,123	14,687	13,296	18,179	13,552	15,343	15,826	12,783	15,498
		Expenditure ..	12,387	12,952	12,071	12,346	26,314	18,218	14,206	12,703	13,157	15,731	16,854

* This municipality shows an excess of expenditure in certain years due to the repayment of loans, deposits, etc.

TABLE XXIX-A.

EDUCATION : PROPORTION OF LITERATES (CENSUS OF 1911).

Name of taluka.	Principal religions.	Population.			Literate.			Percentage of literates to total population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Badin ..	Hindu ..	16,486	9,295	7,191	1,036	1,022	14	6	11	·2
	Mussalman ..	67,100	37,038	30,062	625	596	29	9	2	·09
	All religions ..	83,685	46,391	37,294	1,671	1,624	47	2	4	·1
Guni ..	Hindu ..	15,272	8,381	6,891	1,000	978	22	7	12	·3
	Mussalman ..	75,928	42,102	33,826	760	715	45	1	2	·1
	All religions ..	91,366	50,564	40,802	1,764	1,695	69	2	3	·2
Dero Mohbat ..	Hindu ..	9,180	5,179	4,001	702	687	15	8	13	·4
	Mussalman ..	39,905	21,864	18,041	419	391	28	·1	1	·2
	All religions ..	49,087	27,045	22,042	1,121	1,078	43	2	4	·2
Tando Bago ..	Hindu ..	15,795	8,800	6,995	787	777	10	5	9	·7
	Mussalman ..	51,509	28,370	23,139	494	455	39	·9	2	·2
	All religions ..	67,678	37,383	30,295	1,286	1,237	49	2	3	·2
Hyderabad ..	Hindu ..	64,634	35,060	29,574	12,092	9,462	2,630	19	27	9·
	Mussalman ..	82,364	46,159	36,205	1,735	1,609	126	2	3	·3
	All religions ..	148,457	82,311	66,146	15,092	12,099	2,993	10	15	5·
Hala ..	Hindu ..	23,995	113,220	10.775	1,670	1,624	46	7	12	·4
	Mussalman ..	81,038	44,934	36,104	2,039	1,850	189	3	4	·5
	All religions ..	105,357	58,334	47,023	3,762	3,526	236	4	6	·5
Tando Allahyar	Hindu ..	16,768	9,162	7,606	1,502	1,461	41	9	16	·5
	Mussalman ..	49,639	27,101	22,538	501	495	6	1	2	·03
	All religions ..	66,409	36,265	30,144	2,005	1,958	47	3	5	·2
Total ..	Hindu ..	162,130	89,097	73,033	18,789	16,011	2,778	11·7	17·9	3·8
	Mussalman ..	447,483	247,568	1,99,915	6,573	6,111	462	1·4	2·4	·2
	All religions ..	612,039	338,293	2,73,746	26,701	23,217	3,484	4·3	6·8	1·2

TABLE XXIX-B.

TABLE XXIX-B.

EDUCATION : NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

Class of institutions.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A.—Institutions.											
Public. 1. High schools — Institutions ..	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pupils — Male ..	866	Not available	814	936	890	1,328	Not available	1,348	1,319	1,118	1,505
Pupils — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English) — Institutions ..	4	5	5	5	6	4	6	7	7	5	5
Pupils — Male ..	231	103	342	478	617	284	277	404	405	369	239
Pupils — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
3. Primary schools :— (a) Government — Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pupils — Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152
Pupils — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
(b) Local board — Institutions ..	103	92	91	91	97	99	98	98	124	125	52
Pupils — Male ..	4,372	4,330	4,125	4 579	4,867	4,698	5,062	5,030	5,895	6,150	2,217
Pupils — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	21	16	25	108	123	..
(c) Municipal — Institutions ..	22	21	20	20	19	20	19	19	20	20	19
Pupils — Male ..	1,903	975	1,907	2,102	1,937	1,857	1,098	1,806	1,900	2,277	1,957
Pupils — Female ..	354	..	268	326	249	267	..	276	243	341	376
(d) Aided — Institutions ..	5	5	8	7	10	11	12	14	20	20	20
Pupils — Male ..	615	..	544	603	875	1,036	94	1,182	1,252	1,256	1,181
Pupils — Female ..	158	..	482	496	597	611	..	863	965	1,059	1,177
(e) Unaided — Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pupils — Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Pupils — Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Indigenous — Institutions ..	216	261	253	232	231	228	216	201	158	145	59
Pupils — Male ..	6,009	5,862	5,960	5,884	6,265	6,300	5,023	5,740	3,755	4,445	1,547
Pupils — Female ..	1,635	1,161	918	1,128	809	756	387	558	1,002	289	491
Total primary schools — Institutions ..	376	379	372	350	357	358	315	332	322	310	153
Pupils — Male ..	12,899	11,167	12,536	13,168	13,944	13,891	11,277	13,758	12,802	14,128	7,188
Pupils — Female ..	2,147	1,161	1,668	1,950	1,655	1,655	403	1,722	2,316	1,812	2,096
4. Training schools — Institutions ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Pupils — Male ..	63	Not available	63	65	61	61	64	64	121	134	270
Pupils — Female ..	12	16	15	12	11	14	1	10	7	8	5
5. Technical and other special schools. — Institutions ..	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	4
Pupils — Male ..	87	97	111	133	149	152	122	172	186	190	85
Pupils — Female ..	3	3	4	3	2	1	5	2	3	2	3
Total public — Institutions ..	389	393	386	364	373	372	361	350	341	328	170
Pupils — Male ..	14,146	11,307	13,868	14,780	15,661	15,716	11,740	15,746	14,833	16,239	9,287
Pupils — Female ..	2 162	1,183	1,687	1,965	1,668	1,670	409	1,734	2,326	1,822	2,229
Total ..	16,308	12,550	15,553	16,745	17,329	17,386	12,149	17,480	17,159	18,061	11,516

Private. (1) Advanced .. Institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private. (1) Advanced .. Pupils .. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private. (1) Advanced .. Pupils .. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private. (2) Elementary .. Institutions ..	121	144	182	255	201	179	189	200	206	157	82
Private. (2) Elementary .. Pupils .. Male ..	1,066	2,654	2,891	2,517	1,817	1,498	1,610	1,880	2,441	2,056	1,071
Private. (2) Elementary .. Pupils .. Female ..	410	..	..	457	621	597	342	422	373	583	239
Private. Total private .. Institutions ..	121	144	182	255	201	179	189	200	206	157	82
Private. Total private .. Pupils .. Male ..	1,066	2,654	2,891	2,517	1,817	1,498	1,610	1,880	2,441	2,056	1,071
Private. Total private .. Pupils .. Female ..	410	..	..	457	621	597	342	422	373	583	239
Total ..	1,476	2,654	2,891	2,974	2,438	2,095	1,952	2,302	2,814	2,639	1,300
Grand Total .. Institutions ..	510	537	568	619	574	551	550	550	547	485	252
Grand Total .. Pupils .. Male ..	15,212	14,021	16,757	17,297	17,478	17,214	13 350	17,626	17,274	18,295	10,358
Grand Total .. Pupils .. Female ..	2,572	1,183	1,687	2,422	2,289	2,267	751	2,156	2,699	2,405	2,468
Total ..	17,784	15,204	18,444	19,719	19,767	19,481	14,101	19,782	19,973	20,700	12,826
B.—Percentage of Pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.	20·6	19·1	22·5	23·5	23·5	23·1	15·3	20·5	20·9	22·4	..
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age. ..	5·5	3·0	4·3	5·3	5·4	5·4	2·3	4·5	4·3	3·6	..
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..	10,623	14,014	11,002	10,861	11,130	10,393	9,386	10,246	7,471	10,285	4,820
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.	9·7	13·1	10·2	10·1	10·3	9·7	8·4	9·1	6·6	9·2	..

* Girls attending boys' schools are included under male pupils.

Class of Institution.		1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A.—Institutions.											
Public. 1. High schools	Institutions	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Pupils .. Male	1,580	1,557	1,600	1,498	1,413	1,460	1,437	1,379	1,363	1,238
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Middle schools (English).	Institutions	6	8	7	10	10	11	10	11	12	11
	Pupils .. Male	234	296	314	454	564	532	467	535	545	348
	Pupils .. Female	147	145	127	187	150	228	149	170	193	223
3. Primary schools (a) Government	Institutions	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Pupils .. Male	167	178	166	172	182	192	180	173	172	166
	Pupils .. Female	25	62	80	80	96	104	112	96	140	112
(b) Local board	Institutions	63	62	62	75	74	74	76	84	84	89
	Pupils .. Male	2,242	2,407	2,339	3,007	2,939	3,377	3,442	3,610	3,567	3,956
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Municipal	Institutions	19	20	20	20	20	20	22	22	22	22
	Pupils .. Male	1,909	1,964	1 883	1,970	1,970	2,086	2,001	2,012	1,923	2,086
	Pupils .. Female	382	447	484	449	429	421	395	361	279	344
(d) Aided	Institutions	21	21	22	22	22	21	22	24	24	22
	Pupils .. Male	1,351	1,352	1,307	1,410	1,519	1,610	1,627	1,638	1,559	1,765
	Pupils .. Female	1,075	1,091	1,095	1,171	1,163	1,276	1,343	1,397	1,336	1,301
(e) Unaided	Institutions	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	2	4
	Pupils .. Male	..	51	52	55	..	..	100	335	277	435
	Pupils .. Female	..	64	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..
(f) Indigenous	Institutions	51	51	70	60	61	74	68	77	82	70
	Pupils .. Male	1,306	1,332	1,434	1,549	1,628	2,034	1,777	1,857	1,848	1,575
	Pupils .. Female	331	388	382	350	340	462	418	514	501	446
Total primary schools	Institutions	156	158	177	180	179	192	191	211	216	209
	Pupils .. Male	6,975	7,284	7,181	8,163	8,238	9,299	9,127	9.625	9,346	9,983
	Pupils .. Female	1,813	2,052	2,041	2,050	2,028	2,374	2,268	2,368	2,256	2,204
4. Training schools	Institutions	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
	Pupils .. Male	230	336	271	265	278	287	291	332	301	276
	Pupils .. Female	7	12	15	18	15	17	20	26	30	43
5. Technical and other special schools.	Institutions	4	6	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
	Pupils .. Male	67	84	113	85	85	86	102	102	107	141
	Pupils .. Female	4	1	..	2	2	3	4	41	46	45
Total public	Institutions	174	179	195	201	200	215	212	234	239	230
	Pupils .. Male	9,086	9,557	9,479	10,665	10 578	11,664	11,424	11,973	11,662	11,986
	Pupils .. Female	1,971	2,260	2,183	2,257	2,095	2,622	2,405	2,605	2,525	2,515
Total		11,057	11,767	11,662	12,922	12,673	14,286	13,829	14,578	14,187	14,501

Private. (1) Advanced	Institutions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	6
	Pupils .. Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	15	38
	Pupils .. Female	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	7
(2) Elementary	Institutions	103	127	113	93	98	109	98	132	136	118
	Pupils .. Female	1,343	1.562	1,702	1,342	1.324	1,636	1,400	1,582	1,584	1,248
	Pupils .. Female	234	269	177	181	235	175	200	367	343	357
Total private	Institutions	103	127	113	93	98	109	98	135	138	124
	Pupils .. Male	1,343	1,562	1,702	1,342	1,324	1,636	1,400	1,634	1,599	1,286
	Pupils .. Female	234	269	177	181	235	175	200	367	243	364
	Total ..	1,577	1,831	1 879	1,523	1,559	1,811	1,600	2,001	1,942	1,650
Grand Total	Institutions	277	306	308	294	298	324	310	369	377	354
	Pupils .. Male	10,429	11,119	11,181	12,007	11,902	13,300	12,824	13,607	13,261	13,272
	Pupils .. Female	2,205	2,479	2,360	2,438	2,330	2,797	2,605	2,772	2,868	2,879
	Total ..	12,634	13,598	13,541	14,445	14 232	16,097	15,429	16,579	16,129	16,151
B.—Percentage of Pupils.											
1. Percentage of male scholars to male population of school-going age.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·2	24·6	24·6
2. Percentage of female scholars to female population of school-going age.		4,401	4,688	4,758	5,718	5,449	6.504	6,201	6·5	6·3	6·3
3. Number of Mahomedan pupils ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,066	7,075	6,514
4. Percentage of Mahomedan pupils to Mahomedans of school-going age.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·5	10·5	9·7

* Girls attending boys' schools are included under male pupils.

TABLE XXIX-C.

EDUCATION: PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN IN 1915-16.

Class of institution.	Under the management of Government or Local Boards.				Under private management.				Total.	
	Managed by Government.		Managed by District or Municipal Boards.		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Funds.		Unaided.			
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High schools ..	1	263	..	..	2	975	..	..	3	1,288
Middle schools (English) ..	..	..	..	..	8	516	3	55	11	571
Primary schools ..	2	278	111	6,387	92	5,087	4	435	209	12,187
Training schools ..	2	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	192
Technical and other special schools.	2	269	..	..	1	4	2	40	5	813
Total ..	7	1,002	111	6,387	103	6,582	9	530	230	14,501

TABLE XXIX-D.

EDUCATION: EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Class of institution.	Total expenditure in 1915-16 from						
	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and all other sources.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools ..	26,065	..	..	39,968	3,147	2,415	71,595
Middle schools (English) ..	8,473	..	900	8,564	9,056	4,183	31,176
Primary schools ..	72,828	24,080	20,847	15,077	16,802	15,304	1,64,938
Training schools ..	46,033	10,970	..	..	..	128	57,131
Technical and other special schools.	78,468	14,370	..	3,174	3,360	..	..
Total ..	2,31,867	49,420	21,747	66,783	32,365	24,573	4,26,755
Scholarships ..	1,786	641	..	215	277	789	3,708
Miscellaneous ..	48,047	22,049	200	1,335	320	352	72,303
Grand Total ..	2,81,700	72,110	21,947	68,333	32,962	25,714	5,02,766

TABLE XXX-A.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Year.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel com-plaints.	Injuries.	Respi-ratory diseases.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1896 ..		16,214	18·35	15,436	17·46	..	..	223	14,154	129	304	..	626
1897 ..		15,952	18·05	14,069	15·92	..	..	74	11,967	314	338	..	1,376
1898 ..	883,836	14,991	16·96	9,758	11·04	..	..	3	7,781	429	346	..	1,199
1899 ..		19,010	21·51	12,257	13·8	922	..	1	9,079	323	312	..	1,620
1900 ..		17,064	22·28	27,063	30·62	80	5,961	138	17,962	419	276	..	2,227
1901 ..		14,885	15·06	18,296	18·51	27	..	415	15,780	273	304	..	1,497
1902 ..		20,055	20·29	22,852	23·12	1,587	1,078	62	17,148	301	394	..	2,382
1903 ..		17,408	17·61	20,094	20·33	521	58	125	16,512	115	328	..	2,435
1904 ..		18,263	18·47	15,796	15·98	490	..	132	13,040	302	259	..	1,573
1905 ..		18.822	19·04	15,700	15·88	8	..	590	12,810	443	304	..	956
1906 ..	988,475	16,441	16·63	21,312	21·56	10	192	150	18,297	616	302	703	1,042
1907 ..		14,493	14·66	19,232	19·46	10	..	3	17,109	478	278	705	649
1908 ..		16,525	16·72	17,284	17·49	39	421	66	14,500	586	301	673	698
1909 ..		14,478	10·65	15,768	15·95	6	422	48	13,435	427	308	547	575
1910 ..		16,792	16·99	16,485	16·68	19	445	479	13,522	335	384	646	755
1911 ..		16,609	16·03	14,928	14·41	24	..	278	12,951	226	325	560	561
1912 ..		17,136	16·54	20,338	19·62	7	3,229	547	14,618	367	202	625	742
1913 ..		10,710	17·53	8,111	13·27	..	198	..	6,561	160	503	515	174
1914 ..	611,110	11,348	18·56	8,680	14·20	..	12	302	6,822	137	392	863	152
1915 ..		10,719	17·54	10,654	17·43	..	3	1,107	7,604	153	674	950	163

The plague appeared in 1897. The figures for the year previous to 1899 have been included in fever.

TABLE XXX-B.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Taluka and town.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 from							
		Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Taluka.													
Hala ..	93,017	1,824	19·61	1,415	15·21	·21	..	..	13·75	·04	·23	·15	·83
Tando Allahyar ..	66,409	1,219	18·35	1,279	19·27	·08	..	·02	15·66	·36	·50	·41	2·23
Hyderabad ..	72,505	996	13·73	1,213	16·73	4·01	..	..	12·22	·08	·01	·22	·18
Guni ..	91,366	1,620	17·73	1,374	15·04	·92	..	..	12·10	·21	·31	·39	1·11
Dero Mohbat ..	49,087	963	19·61	690	14·05	·36	..	..	13·06	·08	·06	·20	·28
Tando Bago ..	67,678	1,048	15·48	714	10·54	..	..	..	9·60	·03	·10	·23	·58
Badin ..	83,685	1;262	15·08	970	11·59	·24	..	·01	9·90	·16	·33	·08	·86
Town.													
Hyderabad ..	75,023	1,566	20·87	2,559	34·11	5·42	..	·01	13·89	1·04	7·22	·40	6·12
Hala ..	5,853	113	19·31	100	17·08	·85	..	..	15·38	..	..	·85	..
Matiari ..	6,487	108	16·65	340	52·41	39·62	..	..	6·32	·46	1·70	·31	4·01
Total ..	611,110	10,719	17·54	10,654	17·43	1·81	..	·01	12·44	·25	1·10	·26	1·55

TABLE XXXI.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES (IN EXISTENCE DURING 1915).

Serial No.	Name.	Class.	When opened.	Expenditure.	Average daily attendance.		Number of patients treated during the year 1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Hospitals.			Rs.									
1	Hyderabad civil hospital ..	I	Not known	43,820	In-door ..	60	1,027	764	1,005	768	1,110	1,111	1,134
					Out-door ..	64	11,037	6,430	6,701	4,520	6,795	6,491	5,938
2	Lady Dufferin female hospital ..	V	1887	5,810	In-door ..	17	Not available				177	265	239
					Out-door ..	85					6,014	7,068	6,574
	Dispensaries.												
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hyderabad ..	III	1886	5,937	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	193	18,715	13,176	16,896	13,338	23,035	25,314	21,368
4	Empress, Gidu Bandar ..	III	1887	1,349	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	36	5,579	4,149	3,754	3,338	3,657	3,173	4,305
5	Tando Allahyar ..	III	1863	2,532	In-door ..	1	24	27	13	23	27	20	19
					Out-door ..	57	3,633	2,436	3,091	3,009	5,170	4,044	4,386
6	Tando Muhammad Khan ..	III	Not known	2,059	In-door ..	..	63	33	42	35	37	59	65
					Out-door ..	62	6,422	4,047	4,441	5,455	8,422	7,317	6,004
7	Hala ..	III	1852	2,364	In-door ..	9	4	22	27	28	16	19	21
					Out-door ..	8	3,860	3,658	4,150	3,965	4,921	5,971	5,204
8	Boulton, Tando Bago ..	III	1878	2,166	In-door ..	..	35	17	21	25	25	27	41
					Out-door ..	41	3,884	2,005	2,923	3,106	3,424	3,003	3,366
9	Badin ..	III	1890	3,589	In-door ..	..	47	46	43	39	27	24	33
					Out-door ..	38	3,850	2,480	2,820	2,852	2,145	4,081	3,272
10	Matiari ..	III	1895	2,393	In-door ..	1	20	4	6	3	2	..	2
					Out-door ..	45	3,982	1,607	1,072	1,360	3,533	3,638	2,899
11	Tilokchand Assumal, Fuleli ..	III	1902	2,018	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,929
12	N. W. Railway, Matli ..	VI	1904	636	In-door ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
					Out-door ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

I.—State, public. III.—Local and municipal funds dispensaries. V.—Private, non-aided. VI.—Railway dispensaries.

Serial No.	Name.	Number of patients treated during the year												
		1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Hospitals.													
1	Hyderabad civil hospital ..	1,239	1,444	1,626	1,833	1,757	1,580	1,718	1,809	2,049	2,257	1,904	2,140	1,941
		6,887	7,894	8,413	8,594	8,937	8,872	8,534	8,090	7,658	7,022	9,682	10,438	8,607
2	Lady Dufferin female hospital ..	303	417	513	6,893	8,612	8,381	8,186	8,424	8,272	6,926	8,473	7,437	6,254
		7,322	8,449	9,373	27,688	38,926	39,990	40,362	39,404	36,979	30,029	26,227	32,816	32,547
	Dispensaries.													
3	Victoria Jubilee, Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20,027	21,659	21,085	25,980	24,189	26,367	24,787	20,213	25,676	25,654	24,650	24,163	24,265
4	Empress, Gidu Bandar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5,329	4,403	4,503	5,432	4,651	5,160	4,729	4,985	4,127	4,364	4,825	5,568	4,025
5	Tando Allahyar ..	18	34	40	30	39	25	24	53	42	24	38	36	40
		5,078	4,973	6,049	11,299	11,279	9,855	8,868	8,279	6,510	6,082	5,924	6,873	6,041
6	Tando Muhammad Khan ..	67	62	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		8,107	6,929	6,707	8,813	6,990	8,283	7,985	8,085	6,266	6,267	7,670	8,410	5,809
7	Hala ..	27	37	37	36	31	28	29	48	86	164	207	158	192
		5,770	4,135	5,125	2,137	6,240	6,299	5,516	7,133	7,254	7,756	8,623	8,413	9,843
8	Boulton, Tando Bago ..	34	44	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		3,635	4,456	4,150	5,207	4,121	3,285	3,734	4,690	4,453	2,926	4,567	5,144	5,300
9	Badin ..	28	30	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		2,336	3,002	2,695	2,743	2,580	3,579	3,775	4,185	4,258	4,320	4,323	4,436	4,416
10	Matiari ..	4	1	11	34	22	29	33	21	22	35	16	23	37
		3,044	2,791	3,015	2,917	2,589	2,444	2,575	4,219	5,421	4,647	5,753	5,463	4,550
11	Tilokchand Assumal, Fulefi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		10,911	9,504	10,241	13,215	13,754	16,228	17,793	19,986	17,552	16,983	18,196	19,659	17,277
12	N. W. Railway, Matli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	269	1,211	1,104	1,151	1,183	1,135	1,212	1,101	1,178	2,010	2,792	2,482

TABLE XXXII.

VACCINATION.

Particulars.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sucessful vaccination	Urban	2,542	1,584	1,313	1,644	783	1,430	540	955	883	1,429
	Rural	20,064	18,121	16,142	16,437	18,479	16,165	18,291	16,947	17,682	18,737
	District	22,606	19,705	17,455	18,081	19,262	17,595	18,831	17,902	18,570	20,166
Successful re-vaccination	Urban	609	125	165	204	56	103	22	15	24	41
	Rural	1,258	1,408	1,197	1,090	800	811	1,015	649	333	425
	District	1,867	1,533	1,362	1,234	856	914	1,037	664	357	466
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban	57·74	31·32	27·08	33·86	15·38	28·09	8·17	13·98	13·14	21·19
	Rural	25·69	23·53	20·89	21·05	23·23	20·46	20·90	19·13	19·59	20·84
	District	27·67	24·01	21·48	21·83	22·75	20·93	20·10	18·77	19·44	20·87

Particulars.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Successful vaccination	Urban	2,114	1,051	1,244	1,147	1,191	1,109	1,551	1,498	1,212	1,236	2,043
	Rural	21,664	15,885	15,264	15,766	14,234	15,691	18,002	17,882	8,549	11,028	14,209
	District	23,778	16,936	16,508	16,913	15,425	16,800	19,553	19,380	9,761	12,264	16,252
Successful re-vaccination	Urban	748	4	1	24	3	22	22	30	34	22	21
	Rural	275	104	127	57	233	58	91	204	101	149	196
	District	1,023	108	128	81	236	80	113	234	135	171	217
Number of successful vaccination per 1,000 of the population of the respective area.	Urban	41·25	15·21	17·95	16·88	17·21	16·30	20·71	20·12	16·41	16·56	27·18
	Rural	23·86	17·37	16·74	17·21	15·73	17·12	18·82	18·82	16·14	20·85	26·87
	District	25·08	17·23	16·82	17·18	15·83	17·07	18·96	18·91	17·17	20·32	26·91

TABLE XXXIII.

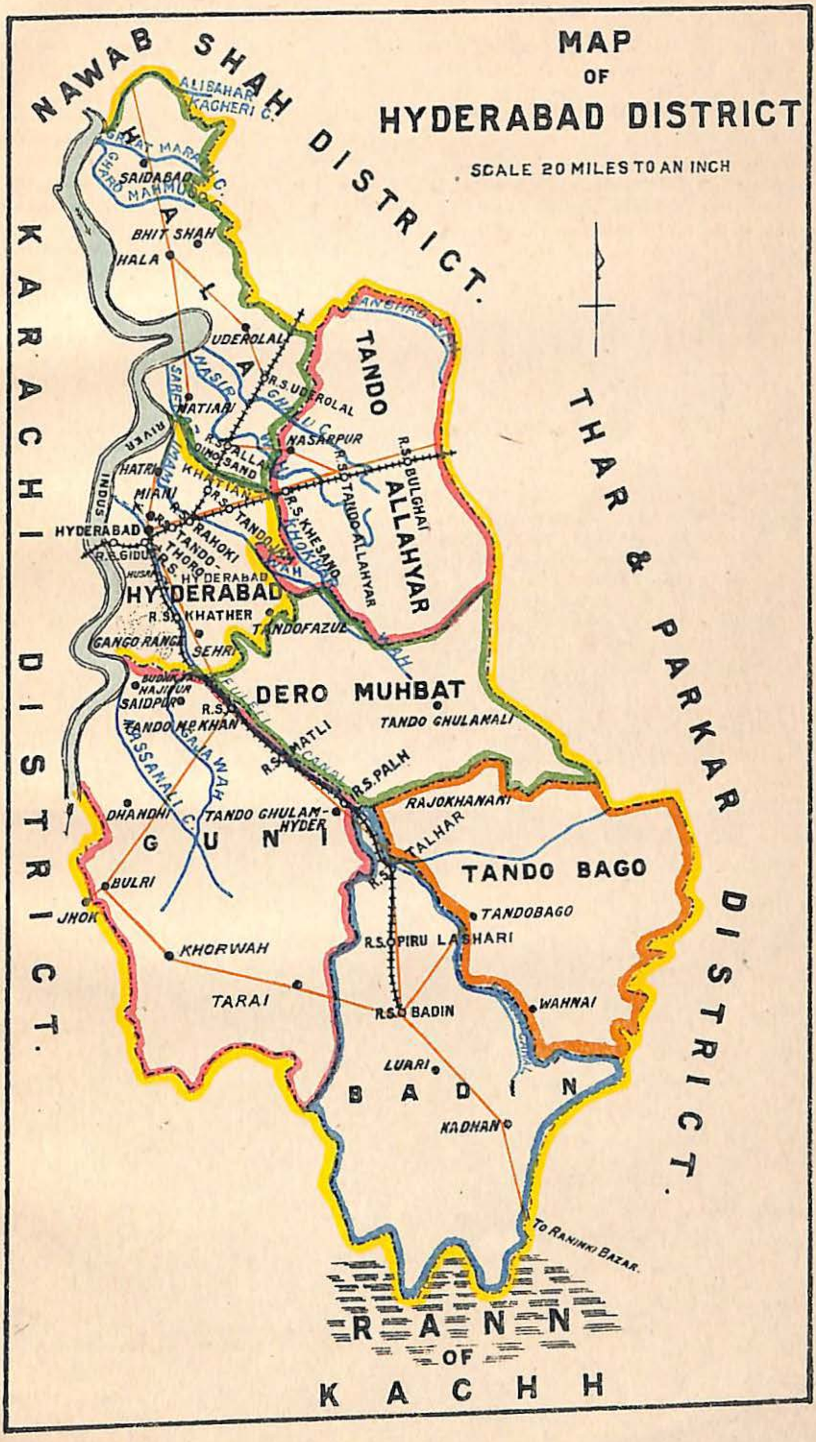
Loss from and Destruction of Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

Year.	Loss from				Destruction of			
	Wild animals.		Snakes.					
	Human beings.	Cattle.	Human beings.	Cattle.	Tigers.	Leopards and panthers.	Wolves.	Snakes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1896 ..	..	194	165	14	..	..	3	1,766
1897 ..	..	607	193	6	..	..	48	2,307
1898 ..	..	1,124	219	..	..	..	12	981
1899 ..	2	1,882	204	4	..	..	39	2,397
1900 ..	..	2,339	93	254	..	..	26	2,160
1901 ..	..	3,669	119	44	..	..	50	1,267
1902 ..	3	2,109	123	43	..	..	31	843
1903 ..	..	1,389	113	78	..	..	18	1,635
1904 ..	..	1,596	104	44	..	..	19	1,344
1905 ..	..	1,687	86	36	..	..	9	1,756
1906 ..	..	..	104	..	..	..	15	1,465
1907 ..	..	..	127	..	..	..	15	1,549
1908 ..	7	..	105	..	..	..	12	3,705
1909 ..	5	..	125	..	..	..	41	4,152
1910 ..	6	..	105	..	..	..	11	4,399
1911 ..	2	225	202	26	..	..	39	3,699
1912 ..	..	328	57	30	..	..	32	1,175
1913 ..	1	673	50	25	..	..	20	2,519
1914 ..	..	1,140	111	48	..	..	4	1,570
1915 ..	1	516	84	26	..	..	..	2,189

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BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.


MAP
OF
HYDERABAD DISTRICT
SCALE 20 MILES TO AN INCH
NAWAB SHAH DISTRICT.
THAR & PARKAR DISTRICT.
KARACHI DISTRICT.
RANN OF KACHH
HALA
TANDO ALLAHYAR
HYDERABAD
DERO MUHBAT
GUNI
TANDO BAGO
BADIN
SAIDABAD
BHIT SHAH
UDEROLAL
R.S. UDEROLAL
MATIARI
NASARPUR
R.S. BULGHAI
R.S. TANDO ALLAHYAR
R.S. KHESANO
HYDERABAD
R.S. KHATHER
TANDOFAZUL
GANGO RANGE
SEHRI
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R.S. BADIN
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LUARI
KADHAN
TO RANINKI BAZAR.
INDUS RIVER